SELECTED

CIRCULAR ORDERS

ISSUED BY

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER

FOR THE PUNJAB,

IN THE

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

VOLUME I.

For the years 1853, 1854 *and* 1855

LAHORE:

PRINTED AT THE LAHORE CHRONICLE PRESS, BY KUNNIAH LALL.

1859.

BENGAL

777

PREFACE

THE present volume, and those which may succeed it, will form a continuation of the volume of selected Circulars of the Board of Administration, in the Revenue Department, printed in 1853. It has been made to comprise the Circulars of 3 years only, partly to obviate delay—as the printing of those of succeeding years can thus be carried on simultaneously—and partly in order that the volume may not be rendered inconveniently bulky.

The mode of arrangement and indexing, followed in the previous volume, has, in the main, been adhered to in this. The paper employed is different; as none of the same size and description was procurable. But should the Board's volume be reprinted hereafter; the reprint will be made to correspond with the present and succeeding volumes; so that the Circulars of the Board, and those of the Financial Commissioner, may form one series.

It has been found, that some Revenue Circulars of the late Board, which might appropriately have been included in their printed volume, were omitted. They are accordingly annexed to this preface, with an index list prefixed to them; and should a fresh edition of the former and present volumes be issued, these Circulars will be transferred in it, to their proper places.

D. F. McLEOD,
Financial Commissioner.

May 1859.

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CIRCULAR ORDERS

ISSUED BY

THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE AFFAIRS OF THE PUNJAB,

From 1*st January* 1849 *to* 11*th February* 1853.

(NOT BEFORE PRINTED)

EXTRACT PARAS. 1, 6, and 7 of CIRCULAR NO. 77.

Dated 14*th May* 1849.

To all Commissioners and to Deputy Commissioner of Peshâwûr.

Mode of dealing with claims to gardens jagirs &c. considered to be nazûl.

1*st*.—I am directed by the Board of Administration to request that you will make arrangements that the District Officers, as Local Agents, assume charge of all real property belonging to Government; all houses, gardens, rents of jâgîrs, ground rents paid to Government by the occupiers of sites within towns, which come under the head of "Nazûl" property, should be taken care of and managed to the best advantage by the Local Agents. * * *

6*th*.—Many fraudulent alienations of public property of the above nature will doubtless come to light on investigation. At the same time it is necessary that the Government Officials be careful not to allow individuals to be harassed by unreasonable claims, which are instigated by parties with the view of extorting money. When individuals have enjoyed uninterrupted possession for 12 years, in noted deeds of gift from any of the Maharâjâs

down to Sher Singh, their tenure must be considered complete and their possession ought not to be disturbed.

7th.—In all cases of garden land two points, separate and distinct, must be borne in mind; the one, that of proprietary right; the other, the claims to hold the land free of assessment. Government may have a just claim to like rights, to one or to neither. To hold land rent free, the proof must come from the party claiming exemption, when the proprietary right is claimed, the "onus probandi" falls on the party not in possession, whether Government or a private individual.

CIRCULAR NO. 116.

Dated 28th May 1849.

To Commissioners of Lahore, Multân, Leia, and Jhelum, and to Deputy Commissioners of Peshâwar.

Rules for management of Abkari or excise on spirituous liquors.

I am directed by the Board of Administration to request that you will make arrangements for the management of the Abkârî or excise on spirituous liquors in the Districts under your authority to take effect from the 1st July 1849.

2nd.—Under the late Government there were two leases of these duties, one for the District of Lahore, and the other for the rest of the Punjab, exclusive of the Territories under the Ex-Nâzim of Multân. The periods of these farms have not elapsed, but the state of the country has been materially changed, since they were granted in June and October 1848, respectively. The formation of large cantonments at Wazîrâbâd, Râwâl Pindî, Peshâwar, Multân, &c., and the distribution of the country into Divisions and Districts, under careful supervision, will cause an increase in the sale of spirits and render smuggling more difficult.

3rd.—The value of the leases has been so much and so unexpectedly enhanced that the Board consider they are justified in entering into new engagements, but are willing to give one clear month's notice to the present Contractors.

4th.—For the future, the management of the Abkârî for spirituous liquors, in each District, will be under the Officer in charge of the District, and you will issue such instructions to them as you may deem advisable. You are at liberty to direct them to hold it "Khâm," or to lease it out, as you may think it most conducive to the combined objects of the preservation of order and the prevention of smuggling. You will bear in mind that an increase of the revenue is only a secondary object in this tax.

5th.—The District Officers should put themselves in communication with the Officers Commanding the Military cantonments within their Districts, regarding the Abkârî on spirituous liquors in cantonments. The Military Authorities will decide whether they will make their own arrangements, or leave them to the District Officer. In the former case the District Officer should determine a circle outside the cantonment which shall be under the Contractor for the cantonment lease.

6th.—The present contracts are under the control of the District Officer of Lahore, who will be requested to give notice to the lessees that their engagements will cease on the 30th June 1849, and you are requested to lose no time in making your arrangements that the new machinery may be ready to work on the 1st July 1849.

7th.—As before mentioned, the present contracts do not include the Ilâqâhs formerly under Mulrâj. These are now distributed among the Districts of Multân, Jhung, Pak Pattan, Khângarh, Dera Ghâzî Khân, and Leia, for portions of which therefore, no farm or arrangement now exists, and the necessity

of having some system ready, by the date above noted or before, if possible, is evident. Till then the duties in the large towns and cantonments should be held "Khâm;" in the latter case, with the consent of the Military Authorities, who possess full authority in all matters relating to the sale of spirits in cantonments.

8th.—I am directed to add that separate Circulars regarding the Ferries and the Excise on intoxicating drugs will be issued without delay.

CIRCULAR NO. 127.

Dated 2nd June 1849.

To Commissioners of Lahore, Multân, Leia and Jhelum and Deputy Commissioners, Peshâwar and Hazâra.

Rules respecting excise on intoxicating drugs, including opium.

I am directed by the Board of Administration to request that you will make arrangements for the excise on intoxicating drugs including opium, in the Districts under your authority, from 1st July 1849 to April 30th, 1850.

2nd.—At present there is one lease for all the Punjab exclusive of the provinces formerly under the Nâzim of Multân, which has still some months to run. It is under the control of the District Officer of Lahore.

3rd.—Circumstances have however so changed since the farm was granted, and its value has been so enhanced by the establishment of large cantonments and the check given to smuggling by the organization of District establishments, that the Board feel themselves justified in breaking the lease, but they are willing to give about a month's notice to the Contractor.

4th.—Generally the same remarks apply to this Excise and the Excise on spirituous liquors. The object of the local officers in either tax should be, not to increase the revenue at the expense of public morality, but to put down smuggling, preserve order, and realize a fair return. The rules regarding the contracts for the sale of intoxicating drugs in military cantonments are the same as were given in Circular No. 116, dated 28th ultimo, issued under the direction of the Board, to which you should request the attention of your subordinates.

5th.—The excise on intoxicating drugs presents one peculiarity in these territories. The cultivation of the poppy, except by license, is forbidden in the Provinces; here it has always been permitted free; the Board are not prepared, at present, to restrict the cultivation. The measure would be in the highest degree unpopular. But they propose to collect information regarding the extent of land under poppy, and hereafter submit to Government a plan for licensing its cultivation; this is the reason why they wish no lease to be granted beyond 30th of April 1850.

6th.—Meanwhile, the sale of opium must be forbidden except to the contractors, and the cultivators must sell the drug to the contractors only. To prevent too great a monopoly, the Board think it advisable that there should be a separate lessee for each Tahsîldarî or Thanah Division; the cultivators will be at liberty to dispose of their drug to any one of the contractors, which will ensure to them an equitable price.

7th.—A copy of this letter will be sent to Mr. Bowring, the District Officer of Lahore, that he may at once give notice to the present lessees.

CIRCULAR NO. 392.

Dated 19th July 1849.

To Commissioners Lahore, Jhelum, Multân and Leiah, and Deputy Commissioners Peshawur and Hazârah.

Instructions for collection of Road Fund.

I am directed by the Board of Administration to request your attention to the following observations regarding the Road Fund :—

2nd.—A contribution of one per cent., on the net annual revenue, should be collected from the Zamîndârs of all Government Estates and be credited to the District Road Fund. If this rate has not already been collected throughout your Division for the past harvest,* no time should be lost in realizing it.

* Rabbî 1966 Sambat.

3rd.—And no Jâgîr or rent free villages should be exempted from this tax. But in them the contribution should be one per cent. on the estimated annual revenue realized by the Jâgîrdar, and should be levied from him. It should not be taken in addition from the Zamîndârs. And as the Jâgîrdars in the Punjab have not hitherto paid this rate, the Board think it advisable that it should commence from the ensuing harvest.

4th.—The annual revenues of most Jâgîr villages are pretty generally known, and will usually be found recorded in the sanads or deeds of grants of the present holders. And even where this is not the case, there will be no difficulty in ascertaining approximately the annual revenue, at least with sufficient accuracy for a one per cent. rate.

Khureef, 1906 Sumbut.

5th.—You will instruct the District Officers to keep the Road Fund accounts carefully separate, and to bear in mind that, for the present, no disbursement can be made from it, without the sanction of the Board.

CIRCULAR NO. 362

Dated 18*th July* 1849.

Lays down scale of tents for Commissioners and Deputy Commrs.

Ordered that copies of the following be circulated for information and guidance to the Commissioners of Lahore, Jhelum and Leia :—

No. 362.

From the Secretary to the Board of Administration, to M. P. Edgeworth, Esq., Commissioner and Superintendent, Mooltan Division, dated 18*th July* 1849.

I am directed by the Board of Administration to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 128 of 25th ultimo, regarding tent equipage for your own and the District offices.

2*nd*.—The Board think it desirable, that for all Divisions and Districts in the plains, one uniform scale of tent equipage should be sanctioned, and they are prepared to authorise the purchase of the tents noted in the enclosed list for the offices respectively, of the Commissioner and Superintendent and the District authorities.

3*rd*.—Where any portion of a District or a Division is in the Hills, it may be necessary to procure a different description of tent, and substitute Hill tents, routees or Baichobas, for ordinary double and single poled tents. This you are at liberty to do in your Division for Hill Districts only; but you will be careful not to exceed the total amount allowed for each office.

4*th*.—The cost of carriage is a separate item, and must be charged in the Office Contingent Bill. But by ordering all the tents required in your Division from one maker, at Futtehgurh or elsewhere, you will be able to obtain such an abatement of price, as will probably cover the cost of carriage.

5th.—You should not permit the District Officers to purchase old tents, or pick up tents, here and there. If no delay is made, all that are allowed can be sent new from the Provinces before the marching season, and you will bear in mind that the public tents should never be employed except for the accommodation of the Office or Kutcherrees, and that each tent, supposing it new when purchased, and that necessary repairs are allowed from time to time, is expected to last eight years.

Vide Circular Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 10, Paras. 183-184.

6th.—The semianas and pâlls alluded to in my Circular No. 386*, dated 3rd instant, are independent of the equipage sanctioned in the enclosed list, and will be supplied in addition, as far as they will go.

* General Department.

Scale of tents to be allowed.

Name of Office.	Description of Tent.	Number.	Maximum Price.
Commr. & Supdt.,...	Double poled, (large,)	1	650
	Single ditto, (small,).....	1	250
	Total,.....	2	900
District Office,....	Single poled, (large,)	1	400
	Ditto, (small,).....	1	250
	Total,*	2	650

* An increase of Rupees 150 has been authorised to this maximum, see Financial Commissioner's Book Circular No. 46, dated 4th January 1859.

CIRCULAR NO. 677

Dated 11th September 1849.

To the Commissioners of Lahore, Multân, Jhelum and Leia.

Rules for effecting Summary Settlements.

From certain documents which have been before them, the Board of Administration perceive that summary settlements have not been completed throughout the Punjab, but that collections are still, in some districts, made in kind, and further villages will from time to time be brought on the Government Rent Roll by the lapse, commutation or resumption of rent-free tenures, and their assessment will become necessary.

2nd.—For these reasons they deem it desirable to issue instructions regarding the summary assessment of villages paying revenue to Government. I am directed therefore, to request your attention to the following observations.

3rd.—The instructions herein laid down are, of course, liable to modification from local circumstances, but the Board request, that you will impress upon your subordinates the necessity of following them as closely as possible ; no considerable deviation should be made from them without your approval.

4th.— The first object of the Board is, to secure the peace of the country, and they would therefore hesitate to disturb any arrangements, or tenures, which were in existence before annexation, and are working well. With this reservation the Board would wish to see introduced the system of assessment and record herein described.

5th.—No collections in kind should be maintained after the rabbi or spring harvest of 1906 Sambat. In villages liable to alteration by alluvion or diluvion, in lands recovered from rivers, if an assessment for a year or term of years be not practi-

cable, a money rate per Ghumau,* Bîgah or Acre should be determined, and the demand for each harvest ascertained accordingly. The lands will virtually be held "kham," * but money rates substituted for payments in kind.

* Local Bîgah, 7-8ths of an acre.

* Under direct management.

6th.—The Board would wish you to discourage, as much as possible, all farming leases. If the Zamîndârs refuse to engage, it will usually be found that the assessment proposed is too high, or the change from collections in kind to cash payments not sufficiently understood. This change is at first distasteful, but by fixing the assessment at 15 or 20 per cent lower than the average collections in kind, for a series of years, the Zamîndârs can generally be prevailed upon to engage.

7th.—The Board request that you will closely scrutinize the proceedings of the District Officers in all cases, in which the Zamîndârs may refuse to engage, and in such cases they consider that farming leases should be resorted to only when all other measures fail.

8th.—If direct management be in any case thought advisable, money rates per Ghumau, bîgah or acre, calculated to yield about 20 per cent more than the proposed assessment, should be determined, and collections in kind done away with.

9th.—The settlement should, if possible, be made with the proprietors of villages, or the head men of clans and tribes, where no villages exist. If a single individual or family own one or several villages, he or they are of course entitled to the settlement. But no antiquated claims on the part of Chaudhrîs or Tâlûqdârs, being out of possession, should be admitted to the prejudice of the village communities.

10th.—If a Chaudhrî or Tâlûqdâr has been in the habit of receiving certain cesses by whatever name they be

called, his rights should be distinctly ascertained and definitely recorded. He will then enjoy them, whether in the shape of money or land, as before.

11*th*.—Engagements for the Government Revenue should however be taken from the village communities, unless, in your opinion, political considerations imperatively demand a deviation from this rule. The Board would wish to preserve intact the co-existent rights of the village communities as well as those of the Tâlûqdârs.

12*th*.—The settlements now in progress, or which may be made in lapsed and resumed villages, should be for one year certain, and to run till next settlement. Enclosed will be found a summary settlement misl, consisting of the vernacular papers noted in the margin. One of these misls should be made for every village in each District with as much accuracy as local circumstances will permit.

1.—Darkhâst or application.
2.—Qubûliyat or Agreement.
3.—Patta or Lease.
4.—Khawat or Record of rights.
5.—Rubakârî or final proceedings.

13*th*.—Regarding the three first, it need only be remarked, that the names of the Lambardârs or Headmen should be distinctly recorded, they alone will be entitled to divide the 5 per cent. Inâm Lambardârî, or fee of 5 per cent. on the Government demand payable to the Headmen of villages, and which may form the subject of a summary suit. The Board would wish this Inam Lambardârî to be generally introduced, as giving some remuneration to the headmen for their services, and maintaining their importance and influence. The Road Fund, Patwârîs pay, the emption of rent-free lands, the qists or instalments, should be detailed.

14*th*.—One Lambardâr or Headman for each Pattî or division, and in each such division for every 400 (or 500) Rupees of Revenue should be appointed. The number of

Headmen should not be too great, or their legal perquisites are thereby diminished; and on the other hand a Headman is required for each Pattî to protect its interest, and in a large Pattî, one for each 400 or 500 Rupees of Revenue will prevent monopoly. They should be selected with due regard to ancestral right and the voice of their brethren, the latter being of course the most considered.

15*th*.—The khewat paper should show at a glance the tenure and custom of the village, and may be made more or less perfect according to the leisure of the District Officer, the sagacity of the village accountant, and the absence of disputes. But as the completion of these settlements is the principal object in view, the District Officer should be careful not to make the paper too elaborate, or enter into long investigations of village tenures and family disputes. It should be drawn up from the statements of the village accountant in the presence of the Headmen and their brethren. A good Tahsîldâr, acquainted with the village system and the people, will draw it up quick enough.

16*th*.—The final proceeding should briefly record the views of the District Officer and the grounds of his assessment.

17*th*.—For every village paying Revenue to Government, a misl of this description should be prepared, and it will form the foundation of the Bastah or parcel of that village, in the record office. No time should be lost in preparing them, that a perfect record may exist of the settlement of every village, and the papers in the office arranged from the first village by village.

18*th*.—I am directed to add that, in districts, where the rains frequently fail, and much of the land is unirrigated, as in the Derajat, it should be explained to the Zamîndârs that in the event of drought the deficiency of one year may be supplied

by the abundance of the next. In such cases the Board will always be content, on due cause being shown, to remit or suspend a fractional portion of the demand, two, three, &c. annas per Rupee according to circumstances. If this be fully pointed out to the people, it may tend to remove their disinclination to engage in such districts.

19*th*.—And with reference to the preparation of the khewat Paper noted in para. 15, the Board believe that village accountants were pretty generally appointed in Government villages two years ago, and in nearly all villages a village accountant, under some name or another, will be found to exist. Indeed where the revenue is paid in money, the affairs of the community could scarcely be carried on without the aid of some such person.

CIRCULAR NO. 742.

Dated 19th September 1849.

To all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners of Peshawur and Huzara, Superintendent Hill States, and Sessions Judge, Cis-Sutlej States.

All packages of stamps or deeds requiring stamps despatched during the rains, to be wrapped in waxcloth.

Forward copies of the following for information and guidance :—

No. 1569.

To G. J. Christian, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Administration for the Affairs of the Punjab.

STAMPS.

By direction of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to submit, for the consideration of the Board of Administration, the enclosed copy of a

Circular Letter No. 1568, of this date, addressed to the Revenue Commissioners in the Lower Provinces, and to suggest the expediency of similar instructions being issued for the guidance of the Officers in the Punjab.

No. 1568.

CIRCULAR.

To the Commissioner of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

STAMPS.

"I have had occasion in two or three "instances of late to bring to the notice "of Officers, in the interior, the damag-"ed state in which papers forwarded by "them through the post have reached "this Office in consequence of no "means of security having been adopted "to protect them against the inclemen-"cies of the present season further than "a simple paper covering. They have "been enjoined in all future transmis-"sions of papers of importance to be "careful to use Wax Cloth in the pack-"ing."

I have the honor, by sanction of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, to annex in the margin extract of a letter No. 1,171, dated 21st ultimo, from the Superintendent of Stamps, and to request that you will desire the Collector of the several Districts comprising your Division, to observe carefully the precaution of wrapping, in Wax Cloth, all packages of Stamped paper or Deeds requiring a Stamp, despatched during the rains or in damp weather.

2nd.—The Collector will be held responsible for any damage sustained by Stamped paper or documents in consequence of a failure to observe this rule.

CIRCULAR NO. 844.

Dated 11th October 1849.

To all Civil Officers under the Board.

Method of calculating value of suits for Malgûzari land.

Forwards copy of letter No. 843, dated 11th October 1849, from the Secretary, to Board of Administration to Commissioner Multân Division, No. 843, stating that the Board have directed

the substitution of a Section in Clause V. of Rules for the administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab, *viz.*—" In suits for Mâlgûzârî land (*i. e.* land paying Revenue to Government,) the value is to be calculated at the amount of the annual jama payable from the land to Government. In suits for Lâkhirâj land (i. e. land exempt from the payment of Revenue to Government) the amount is to be calculated at the annual net produce of the land."

The year alluded to in Section 9, Clause 3, means the period embraced within any two harvests."

CIRCULAR NO. 1022.

Dated 17th November 1849.

Rule for sale of Stamps and percentage to be paid thereon.

Copies of the following are forwarded for the information of the Commissioners, Jhelum, Leia and Multân, and Deputy Commissioners, Peshâwar and Hazâra.

Copy of a Letter No. 968, *dated 8th November* 1849, *from Secretary to Board of Administration to Commissioner, Lahore Division.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to your letter No. 181, dated 9th October, in which you recommend that 2 per cent. Commission be allowed to Treasurers in your Division upon the amount of stamps sold through them, I am desired by the Board of Administration to direct your attention to the 1st Section of Rules for the collection of Stamp duties in the Punjab and Cis-Sutlej Province * in which, you will observe, it is laid down that the management of Stamps is to be conducted—through the Agency of the Treasurers who are to receive 2 per cent. of the value of stamps sold.

* Page 30 of Rules for Administration of Civil justice.

CIRCULAR NO. 1117.

Dated 15th December, 1849.

To all Commissioners and to Deputy Commissioners of Peshâwûr and Huzara.

Government Treasure not to be kept in any place but the Tahsil Treasury.

The Board of Administration have noticed the following entry in the Index of the Revenue Correspondence of the Commissioner of the Lahore Division :—

CIRCULAR.—" A robbery having taken place, in the Shekopûra district, of some public money kept in a box in the private house of one of the Moharrirs of the Tahsîldârî Court, it is requested that the Tahsîldârs be interdicted from keeping money in any other place but the Tahsîl Treasury, with a proper guard for its safety. In the event of their disobeying the above order, they will be held answerable for any loss that may occur."

2nd.—The Board entirely approve of this order, and request you to issue a Circular to the same purport in each district of your Division.

CIRCULAR NO. 1125.

Dated 15th December, 1856.

To the Commissioner of Lahore, Jhelum, Leia and Mooltan and Deputy Commissioners Peshawur and Hazara.

Preparation of annual Qistbandî.

From certain correspondence which has been before the Board, some doubt exists whether the accurate Qistbandî of the Government Revenue has been prepared or not.

2nd.—It is of the first importance for the proper management and control of the revenue that the Government Rent Roll should be drawn up with the utmost possible accuracy anewing the qists of each month and the total Revenue of the year. Each District Officer, under a Commissioner, should have furnished, as soon as possible after annexation, this document to his superior, and the Deputy Commissioners of Peshawur and Hazara direct to the Board.

3rd—The Board are well aware that, for the first year, the return cannot be perfectly accurate, but it should be as accurate as possible, and after being once furnished, no change should be allowed in it, except by the written sanction of the Commissioner of the Division or of the Board for Hazara and Peshâwar.

4th.—I am desired to request that you will take an early opportunity of reporting whether these Qistbandîs have been furnished, and where they have not, that you will enforce their early transmission.

5th.—In cases where villages are retained under khâm management, the sum of their last year's revenue should be borne on the rent roll, and the profit and loss to be accounted for at the conclusion of the revenue year.

6th.—Where increments arise from lapsed, or forfeited, or resumed lands, after the preparation of the annual Qistbandî, the revenue should be shown in a supplementary Qistbandî.

CIRCULAR NO. 30,

Dated 14th May 1850.

A Copy of the following is forwarded, for information and guidance, to all Commissioners (except Mûltân) and to Deputy Commissioners Peshawur and Huzara.

Letter No. 789, dated 14th May, 1850, from Secretary to Board of Administration, to Commissioner, Mûltân Division.

Stamps may be fixed to deeds without payment of premium.

I have the honor to state, in reply to your letter No. 141 of the 6th instant, that the Board authorize you to affix stamps to deeds, without taking a premium, on the payment of the sum specified on the stamp required, as prescribed in Regulation X. of 1829, Section 14.

CIRCULAR NO. 31.

Dated 25th May 1850.

To all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, Peshawur and Huzara.

Rules for making over deserted lands to parties who are willing to cultivate them and to pay up arrears.

Wherever there may chance to be lands well cultivated and yielding Government Revenue, but now deserted; and on which arrears are due, if the Zamîndârs are willing to pay the arrears, on condition of the lands being made over to them, the Board are pleased to direct, that, in such cases, in the event of the proprietors failing to appear within a certain period, the lands shall be made over to the Zamîndârs.

2nd.—A Proclamation of one month's term is to be put up in each village, where parties are willing to cultivate the lands, and repair the wells, calling upon the proprietors to come forward; and

stating that, if they fail to do so, and to provide for the cultivation of the lands and the payment of the arrears due. The lands, with the wells, will be made over to the community or to parties willing to take them.

3rd.—This may be done after one month from the date of the Proclamation, but the defaulting proprietors are to be allowed to redeem the lands within 3 years. After the lapse of that period, the Zamîndâr's right will be indefeasible.

CIRCULAR NO. 40.

Dated 29th June 1850.

To the Commissioner of Lahore, Jhelum, and Leia, and Deputy Commissioners of Peshawâr and Hazâra.

Instructions for lease of waste lands.

I have the honor, by direction of the Board, to annex, for your information and guidance, a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, on the subject of the terms upon which waste lands should be leased, when parties come forward to cultivate them.

No. 180, dated 11th June, from Commissioner Mûltân Division.
No. 1067, dated 22nd June to ditto, ditto.

No. 180 OF 1850.

From M. P. Edgworth, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Mûltan Division; to P. Melvill, Esquire, Secretary to the Board of Administration, for the affairs of the Punjab. Lahore, dated Mûltan, the 11th June 1850.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

I have the honor to solicit instructions from the Board regarding the terms, on which it is desired that waste lands may be brought under cultivation.

2nd.—These lands may be considered under two heads: 1st, those abandoned within the memory of man; 2nd, those which are mere desert and entirely ownerless, as the central Bar of each Doab.

3rd.—Lands under the first head may be likewise ownerless, but more generally have some latent claimant. Where such is the case, I would give the owner the first option of restoring the land claimed by him, in whole or part, according to his means, within a fixed period, according to the extent, after that period, to consider the land as coming under the second head.

4th.—Now that there is a prospect of the early opening of some of the Inundation Canals, the question becomes of pressing urgency, and requires early answer.

5th.—Under the former Government, the practice appears to have been to give leases after a fixed rate, per well, averaging at 15 per annum; any excess above a certain extent of ground, generally 25 bîgas, was called Taufîr; and the Government share, or its equivalent, taken in kind or in money compensation, according to the practice of the locality. Further, the usual rates were levied on the more profitable crops, if cultivated such as Tobacco, Indigo, or Sesamum.

6th.—Such a plan is complicated and not sufficiently encouraging to the farmer, while on the other hand, it appears to me that the terms given in the North-Western Provinces (vide Directions to Collectors, page, C. VIII,) are too favorable for lands situated as those under consideration, where there is no malaria or dense forest to contend with, as in the Tarai; and where, for the most part, comparatively little labour would be required for clearing. There are indeed tracts where the jungle is most dense, but the soil is of exceedingly good quality.

7th.—I should therefore recommend the following plan; that whenever the opening of an old, or digging of a new, Canal, be determined on, the waste land, not notoriously part of some previously assessed mahâl, should be marked off into lots with narrow frontages, say 5 chains, generally 100 acres (or 2½ furlongs deep) or as much more as might be desired to the rear, from the Canal and its main branches. The details of length and breadth would, of course, vary according to circumstances, the lie of the ground and winding of Canal, &c., &c. Then, that any person having ancestral claim may be allowed first choice of as much as they can undertake; after which the remaining lots to be given freely to all other settlers, at the subjoined rates. Two years rent-free, and then a gradually increasing rent from 15 to 75 for eight years; after which the lot to be liable to assessment at the District rates. The terms regarding forfeiture, if cultivation be not begun, should be rigorously insisted on, as in the North Western Provinces. Abiana or water rates, to be taken in excess of the Revenue, at whatever scale may be decided on for the Canal Department.

Per 100 Acres.	
1st year	0
2nd	0
3rd	15
4th	20
5th	26
6th	33
7th	41
8th	50
9th	60
10th and till future Settlement, ...	75

8th.—These terms are about half as favorable as those for the North Western Provinces, but much more so than any expected by the people of the country, who would readily come forward to take land on higher terms, as far as the then population of the country would allow; but as it will be requisite to induce strangers to settle who are less convinced of the capability of the soil, and who would also have greater difficulties and expenses to incur, I consider that terms, such as I have proposed, will prove necessary.

9th.—For old, abandoned, or waste lands, not likely to derive benefit from Canals soon to be opened, I would permit the

District Officer to accept such offers, as might be made, at discretion; never, however, on lower terms than the above.

No. 1067 of 1850.

From P. Melvill, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Administration, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Mooltan Division, dated Lahore, the 22nd June 1850.

REVENUE DEPT.

By direction of C. G. Mansel, Esquire, and J. Lawrence, Esq. *Members.*

I have the honor by direction of the Board, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 180, dated the 11th instant, submitting for their orders, the terms on which you consider that waste lands lying along the banks of Canals, and those removed from Canal irrigation, should be leased to parties willing to cultivate them; and in reply to inform you that the Board see no objections to your proposals, and authorize your acting upon them.

CIRCULAR NO. 43.

Dated the 24th July 1850.

To all Commissioners and Superintendent Hill States, and Deputy Commissioners of Hâzâra and Peshâwur.

Instructions for delivering over and taking charge of Stamps.

I have the honor, by direction of the Board, to forward for the guidance of your District Officers, the copy of a letter No. 1,686, of the 13th instant, from the Officiating Accountant N. W. P., and of its annexures, on the subject of delivering over and taking charge of Stamps.

No. 1,686, *dated* 13*th July* 1850 *from the Officiating Accountant N. W. Provinces, to P. Melvill, Esquire, Secretary to the Board of Administration at Lahore.*

I have the honor to transmit, for your information and for the guidance of Officers in charge of Treasuries, who are subordinate to your Board, copy of a Circular A, of the Sudder Board of Revenue of these Provinces, dated 17th August last, and its enclosure, on the subject, of delivering over and taking charge of Stamps.

No. A. of 1849.

From W. Muir, Esquire, Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P., Agra, to Commissioners of Delhi, Meerut, Kumaon, Rohilkund, Agra, Allahabad, Benares and Saugor, dated Agra, 17*th August* 1849.

STAMPS.

Present.
T. J Turner, Esq., *Senior Member,*
and
H. S. Boulderson, Esq., *Junior Member.*

I am directed by the Suddur Board of Revenue N. W. P., to forward, for the information and guidance of the Local Officers in your Division, the accompanying copy of a Circular and Form No. 1340, dated 31st July 1849, from the Secretary, Board of Customs Salt and Opium, on the subject of delivering over, and taking charge of ,Stamps.

Circular No. 1,340 of 1849.

To the Commissioners of Revenue in the Bengal Provinces, Arracan, Assam, and Governor General's Agent, N. W. P.

CUSTOMS DEPT.

Stamps.

With reference to the Circular of Superintendent of Stamps, dated 25th May 1830, gives orders to Officers taking charge, to furnish, in quadruplicate, a receipt in form annexed; and further communicates instructions in regard to Officers delivering over, and taking charge of, Stamps.

With reference to the Circular of Superintendent of Stamps dated the 25th May 1830, I am directed by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, to request, that you will instruct the Officers subordinate to you in charge of Stamps, that, on every occasion of transfer, the Officer

taking charge, is to furnish, in quadruplicate, a receipt in the annexed form.

2nd.—One copy of that receipt is to be delivered to the Officer making over charge; one to be kept in the office for record; one forwarded to the Commissioner, and one to the Superintendent of Stamps.

3rd.—If it should be impracticable, at the time of delivering over charge, to count the unsold Stamps, in the hands of the venders, the receipt is nevertheless to be given in the form as above prescribed; but the responsibility of the Officer delivering charge will not cease until such time, not exceeding three months from the date of transfer, as the Stamps in the hands of the venders are counted and found correct. If within that time any deficiency should be discovered in these stamps, the responsibility of the officer who delivered charge will be the same as if no such receipt had been given. But, if, within that time, the stamps in the hands of the venders should not be counted, or if they should be counted and found correct, the receipt will become and be held a full and complete discharge; and the officer who received charge will be made answerable for any deficiency that may afterwards be discovered, whether it occurred during his incumbency or not. When the actual balance in the hands of the venders is not ascertained, at the time of giving and receiving charge, a note, as in the accompanying form, may be appended to the receipt.

4th.—Officers receiving charge of stamps, are required to count the stamps in the hands of venders, as soon as practicable, taking the precaution, with a view to prevent collusion, to have the entire quantity of Stamps in the hands of all the venders produced simultaneously, at the Suddur station, so that the whole balance may be inspected at once. If on being counted, they are found correct, the same will be certified at the foot of the monthly account of receipts and issues furnished

to the Superintendent of Stamps; but if any deficiency be found, immediate intimation is to be given to the Officer who delivered charge; and the necessary steps taken at the same time, to enforce in the first instance, the responsibility of the vender.

5th.—The above instructions are applicable only to cases where Stamps are in the hands of venders, on commission sale, and the value of them has not been realized and credited to Government. No account need be taken of Stamps supplied to venders under Clause 5, Section 11, Regulation 10, 1829, of which the value has been paid into the treasury, less the usual discount.

FORM.

RECEIVED from _____

the undermentioned

STAMPS, VIZ.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.	4 Annas.	8 Annas.	&c. &c.	Total No. of Stamps.	Value Co.'s Rupees.
Balance of last month, ...							
Received into store during the month up to this date, viz., From Superintendent of Stamps, ... From Collector of							
Total, ...							
Sold during the month up to this date, ... Issued to ———— up to this date, ...							
Total, ...							
Balance, viz., ... At the Suddur Station, ... * In the hands of venders, Embezzled,..							
Total, ...							

Also parcels (or boxes) said to contain Stamps to the value of Rupees, _____ the contents of which have not yet been counted and brought to credit.

* By account to be verified within three months from this date.

CIRCULAR NO. 46.

Dated 2nd August 1850.

To all Commissioners in the Punjab, and Deputy Commissioners of Peshawur and Hazâra.

Family Remittance drafts to be granted to Uncovenanted Govt. Servants, to the extent of each person's pay.

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of Administration, to forward to you the copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 1364, dated the 26th ultimo, conveying the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor General, to the granting of Family Remittance Drafts to the Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Punjab; and to request that you will communicate the same to the officers of your Division, for their information and guidance.

2nd.—A copy of the Board's letter to Government (without its enclosures) is also forwarded, from the 2nd paragraph of which you will observe that this indulgence was solicited on certain conditions; and the concession thereof implies that the conditions are to be observed.

Extract para. 2 *of a letter, No.* 323, *dated* 25*th June* 1850, *from P. Melvill, Esquire, Secretary to the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab, to Sir H. Elliott,* K. C. B., *Secretary to the Government of India.*

2nd.—The Board propose that the Drafts should be limited to the amount of each individual's monthly salary, and that they should be granted only at the discretion of the officer in charge of the Treasury. If the trouble entailed is found to be embarrassing, or if the boon is abused, the Accountant of Bengal or Agra might be empowered to direct the discontinuance of the practice.

No. 1,364.

From Sir Henry Elliott, K. C. B., *Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, to the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab, dated* 16*th July* 1850.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

In reply to your Secretary's letter No. 323, dated 25th June last, I am directed to acquaint you, that the Most Noble the Governor General is pleased to comply with your recommendation to extend to the Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Punjab the privilege of obtaining Family Remittance Drafts. His Lordship can perceive no reason, why the Government should not allow this convenience to officers of the Government stationed at a distance from their homes. Of small moment to the Government, the privilege is of great importance to its servants.

CIRCULAR NO. 48.

Dated 6*th August* 1850.

To all Commissioners in the Punjab and Deputy Commissioners of Peshâwur and Hazâra.

Rules to be observed in taking up lands for cuts from Rivers and Canals.

I am directed by the Board of Administration to enclose for your information and that of the Officers subordinate, copies of the documents noted in the margin,* with a request that, in taking land which is private property for cuts from rivers and canals, the spirit of the rules promulgated

* No. 566, from Secretary to Government N. W. P., to Secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue N. W. P, dated 15th February 1848, with an Oordoo translation.

by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor N. W. Provinces, may be adhered to.

No. 566 of 1848.

From J. Thornton, Esquire, Secretary to Government N. W. P., to W. Muir, Esquire, Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue N. W. P., Agra, dated Head Quarters, 15th February 1848.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Communicating instructions for carrying out the arrangements made in orders of 27th January 1845, for the avoidance of hardships and injustice to the proprietors whose lands may be occupied by the Canal. Vide page 28 of printed General Instructions for Executive Officers on the Ganges Canal.

It has been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor, that the arrangements made in paragraph 6 of my letter to your predecessor, dated January 27, 1845, have not been carried out in all cases, with that promptitude which is necessary for the avoidance of hardship and injustice to the Proprietors, whose land may be occupied by the Canal.

2nd.—It is evident, that, unless the suspension of the Government demand, on the land, that may be occupied, is made to have effect from the time that the land is so occupied, the Proprietors are unjustly harassed by a demand which must ultimately be remitted. In order to insure promptitude in this respect, the following instructions should be observed :—

3rd.—The suspension consequent on the occupation of the land will have effect for the qists due on the crop, the growth of which may be prohibited in consequence of the intended occupation of the land. With good management on the part of the Canal Officers it should never be necessary to remove a growing crop, but if such necessity should arise, they must themselves give a compensation, which shall cover the price of the standing crop, and consequently satisfy the Government demand

on that crop. No claim, however, will be admitted for crops grown notwithstanding warning given by the Canal Officers.

4th.—When the Canal Officers determine on the occupation of land, they will measure its extent, and mark off on the ground the limits of the land they require. So far as may be in their power they will mention the villages, within which the land lies, and the names of the Proprietors. They will immediately forward to the Tahsîldâr a memorandum, in the vernacular, stating these particulars, and will, at the same time, transmit to the Collector a copy of the memorandum. They will also warn the Proprietors of their intentions, and, on giving this warning, will be at liberty to enter on occupation of the land.

5th.—The Tahsîldâr will immediately serve written notices on the Proprietors, taking their receipts for such notices. He will also ascertain from the Proprietors or the village Patwârîs at the proximate amount of the remission which will have to be granted under existing rules, and if he be able, will take from the Proprietors a razînamâh, intimating their acquiescence in the proposed terms. He will forward to the Collector his report, to this effect, within one week from the receipt of the Canal Officer's memorandum, and will abstain, till further orders, from making any demand for the amount thus recommended for remission.

6th.—The Collector, on the receipt of the Tahsîldâr's report will immediately examine the account, and check it by such information as his office furnishes. He will then issue his orders to the Tahsîldâr, correcting or confirming the adjustment, but always directing the suspension, till further orders, of such amount of the Government demand, as he may consider just. He will, at the same time, report the transaction in the usual manner through the Commissioner to the Sudder Board of Revenue for confirmation. This report should be made within one month from the date on which the Tahsîldâr's communication was received.

7th.—The claims should be taken up, as quickly as the ground is appropriated. If the appropriation of the ground be continually going on, the Canal Officer should, at the close of each week, send to the Collector and Tahsîldâr, his memorandum of the land which he has determined on appropriating within the preceding week. He should never occupy the land till he has sent in the memorandum, and given warning to the Proprietors, nor should he delay the transmission from uncertainty as to the quantity of land which he may eventually require. He should take whatever he immediately requires, and can subsequently take more, if he then require it. The memorandum should never be delayed on account of the smallness of the quantity of the land to which it relates. If land, which has once been taken, be no longer required, it can be immediately relinquished to the Proprietors, and the relinquishment notified to the Collector and Tahsîldâr, in order that it may be brought again on the rent roll.

8th.—The Lieutenant Governor trusts, that all Officers, both in the Land Revenue and Canal Departments, will cooperate in punctually carrying out these instructions. The Director of the Canal will positively prohibit the Executive Officers from occupying land till they have measured it and marked it off, and till they have sent in the memorandum to the Collector and Tahsîldâr and the Commissioner, and warned the Proprietors; and he will provide that no delay take place on the part of the Collector and Tahsîldâr in acting with the required promptitude on the information that may be afforded them. The Commissioner and Director should freely communicate and bring to each other's notice any instance of neglect of these instructions, which they may discover on the part of Officers of either department. The most effectual means of preventing omissions of this duty will consist in the opening of Check Registers by Executive Officers, Tahsîldârs and Collectors, in which the date of each step of every transaction of this nature should be shown in a tabular form. The Register

may easily be kept in the vernacular language, but as the operation will quickly come to a termination, it does not seem necessary to prescribe any particular form.

9*th*.—Collectors of Land Revenue will need to bear in mind, that the occupation of land for Government purposes in this manner tends in most co-parcenary villages to disturb the existing relations amongst the several sharers, and to give rise to disputes, which may be detrimental to the prosperity of the whole proprietary body, whenever the land is divided and separately possessed by the several co-parceners; the party whose land is taken, will be entitled either to the possession of other land in the village, or to the benefit of the entire remission on his own holding. It will be requisite, therefore, in such cases not only to remit a certain amount of the Government demand, but also to declare in what way the particular individual or pattî is to be compensated for the land which has been occupied. Whenever the rights in a village are according to ancestral shares, it may possibly be that the occupation of any considerable portion of the cultivated lands of a village will involve the re-partition and re-allotment of the whole lands. The Collector should be required to state, in his report, that he has adverted to this particular feature of each case, and has made provisions for it.

10*th*.—The Board are requested to have one hundred copies of this letter printed in a form corresponding with that of the printed General Instructions of the Director of the Ganges Canal, and to forward fifty copies to that Officer, in order that they may be appended to his copies of that publication. The rest they will distribute as they may think best in the districts where Canals are formed, or are in course of construction.

11*th*.—The Board are also requested to have the letter translated into Urdû, and to have one hundred copies litho-

graphed for circulation to the subordinate Native Officers in the Land Revenue and Canal Departments, in those Districts through which the Ganges Canal will pass.

12*th.*—A copy of this letter will be sent to the Director of the Ganges Canal for his information.

CIRCULAR NO. 67.

Dated 5th December 1850.

To the Commissioners in the Punjab, and Cis and Trans-Satlaj States, and Deputy Commissioners of Peshawur and Hazâra.

Pensions granted before Annexation to be payable monthly and those granted after it to be paid half-yearly.

With reference to the Board's Circular No. 32, dated the 27th May, regarding the future payment of pensions half-yearly instead of monthly; I am directed to state for your information and guidance, that the Board intend the orders in the Circular referred to, to apply only to pensions granted since the Annexation of the Punjab—unless in other cases the parties consent to half-yearly payments.

2*nd.*—By this rule pensions granted by the British Government previous to the Annexation will be payable monthly, and all other pensions half-yearly.

Additional Para. to Commissioner Lahore only.

3*rd.*—The Board except from the operation of this rule, the Nawâb of Multan, his family, and dependants, who may continue to receive their pensions monthly.

CIRCULAR NO. 68.

Dated 9th December, 1850.

To the Commissioners of Lahore, Jhelum, Leia and Mûltân, and Deputy Commissioners of Peshawur and Hazâra, and Superintendent of Hill States.

System of measurement pursued by Mr. Barnes in the Settlement of the Kangra District.

I am directed by the Board of Administration to annex copy of a very interesting paper* on the system of measurement which has been pursued by the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, and to request an expression of your opinion as to the adaptation of the system, or otherwise, to any portion of the Territory under your jurisdiction.

2nd.—The Board are inclined to think that in a broken and rugged country, like the Salt Range and Hazâra, in wild and waste tracts, such as abound in the Mûltân and Leia Divisions, such a system might, with advantage, be adopted, whenever the revised settlement may be introduced, particularly now that Government have limited the amount of work expected from a Revenue Surveyor to from 12 to 1,500 square miles for the season, and have revised the interior survey.

3rd.—The rule adopted by Mr. Barnes, (para. 8,) of paying Amîns half their wages on completion of their work in each village, and the other moiety on verification, seems deserving of general adoption. An Amîn, who is kept for months in arrears, must plunder to support himself. Moreover it is an object of the first importance, both as a check on his work, and in common justice to himself, that the verification of his work, should be done quickly.

* Note.—This has been published as No III. of the Selections of Public Correspondence of the Punjab Administration.

4th.—The option of measuring contiguous fields, when belonging to one Cultivator, and Proprietor, (para. 21,) is worthy of adoption. The principles also, which guided the Settlement Officer in his classification of soils, as described in the para. above quoted, meet with the approval of the Board.

5th.—The Board further consider it would be most beneficial to maintain the local gumâo and its sub-divisions in preference to the Hindustânî bîgah. In the Jalandhar Doâb, the capacity of the former varies, but, on the average, was found to be about 3,600 square yards, and as that size has the great advantage of being rapidly calculated, it was generally introduced. It is understood, however, that the gumao which prevails east of the Beas, is usually 4,000 square yards. But unless the local measure is found to be peculiarly inconvenient, there are many good reasons for adopting it.

CIRCULAR NO. 2.

Dated 30th January, 1851.

From Major H. P. Burn, Officiating Secretary to the Board of Administration, to the Commissioners of Multân, Leia and Jhelum, and Deputy Commissioners of Peshâwur and Hazâra.

Instructions regarding training of Patwarîs.

I am directed by the Board of Administration, to annex for your information, copy of a Circular No. 2,583, dated the 30th December, from the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, to the Deputy Commissioners of his Division, regarding the training of village Accountants.

2nd.—The Board do not consider that any extra establishment in your division will be necessary, as no revised settle-

ment operations are at present going on. But they are of opinion that attention should now be directed by the District Officers to the gradual instruction of the Patwarîs, so that by the time the survey and field measurements are introduced, they may be found equal to the duties which they will have to discharge.

3rd.—Of the 4 books noted in para 3 of Mr. Edmonstone's Circular, the "Mâp tol," and "Phalawat" will not be useful in the Punjab, in their present form; for the Board desire that, in all cases, the local bîgah or gumâo should be the standard for field measurements. But the other two books as marginally* noted, would prove useful and might with advantage be introduced.

* 1 Ach'-har Ubhias.
4 Patwârîyân-ki-postak.

4th.—I am further directed to take this opportunity of requesting, that you will ascertain and report for the information of the Board, which is the local standard of measurement in each District of your division, and how the people have hitherto been in the habit of measuring land, viz., whether by roughly pacing, by a jarîb of bamboo, rope, or chain, &c. Any information which you may be able to afford on this subject will prove acceptable.

Circular No. 2,583, *from the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Cis-Sutlej States, to the Deputy Commissioners of Cis-Sutlej States, dated Camp Ferozepore,* 30*th December* 1850.

It is necessary that some immediate measures should be taken for the instruction of the Patwârîs, or village Accountants, who are, I apprehend, very incompetent as a body, and would be the present state of their knowledge and acquirements, utterly unable to maintain the integrity and utility of the

Settlement Record by the annual preparation of the seven Statements, which are prescribed for this purpose in Section III. paras. 147 and 148 of "Directions to Collectors." I have ascertained that the majority of the Patwârîs are unacquainted with any other than the Mûndlî Hindî character, and that, with a few brilliant exceptions, none are acquainted with the important duties which devolve upon them as Patwârîs; their work having hitherto been limited to appraisement of the crop, or weighing of the grain, whence they derive the title of "Dhârwaî" or "Talwaî" by which they are universally known.

2nd.—I have committed the duty of supervising the instruction of Patwârîs to the Settlement Officers, so far as the divisions of the country, where their operations are in progress, are concerned; in those parts of your District, which are not under settlement, you will be pleased to consider yourself responsible for the supervision of this work, and you will follow, in its general features, the plan described in the subjoined extract (para. 4,) from my letter No. 2,582, of this date, to Mr. Wynyard, Settlement Officer.

Para. 4.—"The details of the measure may be arranged according to your discretion; perhaps, the best way would be to assign to each of these native officials a certain division of the country, or if there are not sufficiently marked divisions such as parganahs and Talûqahs, a certain number of villages, a list of which, with the name of the Patwârî appointed to each, should be given to him; he should be instructed to call together the Patwârîs of 10 or 15 villages, selecting those, in which your work is least likely to be impeded by their absence, to make them read seriatim, the books above named, explaining to them whatever they may find difficult or unintelligible, and then to examine them thoroughly, as to their contents; as soon as any of the Patwârîs has made himself acquainted with the system, which these books describe, he

should be required to shew that he understands it by reducing it to practice in the form of a field map, Khasrah, Khateonî, and Tahrîj, of a small portion (say 25 or 50 bîgahs) of land in his own village, and as soon as the native official (call him Mûtsadî) is satisfied that any Patwârî is thoroughly up to his work, he should report the fact, for the information of the Deputy Collector or Superintendent, (as the case may be,) whose duty it will be to call the Patwârî before him, and see that he is qualified for the discharge of the duties that will be required of him, and then deliver to him a certificate of the fact. If any of the Patwârîs should be unable, within a reasonable time, to acquire the necessary knowledge, he must be reported as incompetent, and removed by order of the Deputy Collector or Superintendent, and another more intelligent and capable appointed."

3*rd*.—You are authorized, hereby, to entertain a native official (Mutsadî) on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem, with 4 Chapprasis at Rs. 16 per mensem for each Tahsîldârî of your District, which is not under settlement, being careful, of course, to select persons who are well acquainted with the nagrî character, with the principles of native mensuration, and with the general nature of a Patwârî's duties. These Mutsadîs will be placed under the immediate control of the Tahsîldâr, and with them should be associated the Qanûngô, and to these, in the first instance, may be committed the duty of making the Patwârî's fully acquainted with the books named in the margin,* which were prepared by Deputy Collector, Ram Sarn Doss, for this express purpose, and have been found extensively useful. The work of instruction will then proceed, as directed in the above extract, except that the Tahsîldâr must be held responsible for a proper supervision of the work, and that the reports required to be made will be submitted to you, (or your Native Deputy Collector,) and with you

* Uchhur Ubhiyas,
2 Map Tol,
3 Phylewat,
4 Patwârion kî Postak.

(or the Deputy) will rest the duty and the responsibility of giving the "Certificate" of qualification.

4th.—I am aware that this work of instructing the Patwârî's in their duty will be a most troublesome business, but it is one of vital importance, it is absolutely indispensable to the success of the settlement, and the maintenance of the settlement record in its integrity, and it *must* be carried out with determination and energy; the Mutsadîs will endeavour to protract the work, for their own interests, and unless well looked after, they will altogether neglect it, the Tahsîldâr's will look upon it as something extraneous and will shirk it if they can; I must therefore look to you for your hearty and active assistance, and I desire you to warn your Tahsîldârs, that I will, without hesitation, direct the removal of any one, who may choose to regard this duty as one of secondary importance, and may fail or neglect to carry out, in their full spirit, the instructions which you may issue to them regarding it. They should be required to submit bi-monthly reports of progress in any form that you may direct.

5th.—You will be pleased to send me an emergent indent for such number of the four books above named, as you may find on enquiry to be necessary.

CIRCULAR NO. 5.

Dated 3rd March 1851.

To the Commissioners in the Punjab, and Commissioner of Trans-Sutlej, and Deputy Commissioners of Peshawur and Huzâra.

Rules in regard to dispossession in Jagîr estates.

In a case referred by the Commissioner of the Cis-Satlaj States in November last, in which, by the decision of a Panchâyat, on the suit of the Zamîndârs, the Jagîrdârs of a certain mo-

zh were ousted from lands acquired by them a long time previous to the introduction of the British rule, the Board issued the following order :—" Possession, even within " the law of limitation in the Cis-Sutlej Territory, in Jâgîr " estates should form a valid title against all parties, *but " the bonâ fide proprietors who were originally dispossessed, or their lineal heirs ;* thus village communities or even " collaterals would be excluded. No claim should be referred " to arbitration until the evidence of the claimant has been " carefully recorded, and the exact time and circumstances of " dispossession elicited ; it will then rest with the Court, be- " fore which the claim is brought, to pass such orders as may " appear expedient ; that is, either to reject the claim at once ; " to put it to arbitration, or to investigate its merits." I am directed to request that the spirit of this order may be acted upon in your division in all cases of the nature referred to. The object is to avoid, as far as possible, disturbing present possession. The case of the Multânî Pathâns is an exceptionable one and has been provided for separately.

CIRCULAR NO. 36.

Dated 8th November, 1851.

To the Commissioners in the Punjab, and Commissioners Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, and Deputy Commissioners of Peshawur and Hazâra.

The Board, having been applied to for instructions whether the proceeds of Government gardens and grass preserves, (Bîrs.) are to be entered in the public accounts as land revenue, or credited to the Local Agency Fund, I am directed by the Board to state that the qist-

Proceeds from Government gardens and grass preserves, how to be entered.

bandî is not to be disturbed, where collections from gardens have been entered therein, but in cases where they are not so entered, these collections may be carried to the credit of the Local Agency Fund. Grazing Tax should be entered in a sub-divided entry under the head of land revenue.

2nd.—A garden is properly "milk" and not "khîrâj," and if private possession of the farmer ceases, it falls into the "Nazûl" or "Bytul-mâldaftar." The grazing tax on "Bîrs," or Bârs is, on the contrary, as much a portion of the general revenue of the country as the land tax or excise.

CIRCULAR NO. 43.

Dated 13*th December*, 1851.

To all Commissioners (except Trans-Sutlej States) and Deputy Commissioners of Hazâra and Peshawûr.

Precautions to be taken for security of Treasure boxes in Tahsîls.

With reference to the annexed extract from the Index of Revenue correspondence in the Trans-Sutlej Commissionership, for the month of October, I am directed to request that you will see to the state of the Tahsîl boxes in your division, and have every precaution taken for their security, to ensure which, personal enquiry, and care on the part of the District Officer, are very necessary.

Extract No. 48 *from the Index of Revenue correspondence in the Trans-Sutlej Commissionership, for the month of October* 1851, *to Deputy Commissioners of Julunder and Hooshiarpore.*

Informs them of a sentry having picked out, from the insecure construction of the Treasure box, a large portion of its contents

—and requests to know what kind of receptacle is supplied to their Tahsîls, and whether they recommend any, and what improvements to be made in them, vide No. 162, dated 28th October 1851, from Deputy Commissioner, Hooshyarpoor, No. 145, dated 1st idem, from Deputy Commissioner, Jallandur.

CIRCULAR NO. 45.

Dated 24th December, 1851.

To all the Commissioners and to the Deputy Commissioners of Peshawâr and Hazâra.

Dates of payment of Rabbi and Kharif qists fixed.

With reference to the Board's Circular No. 58, dated the 2nd October 1850, I am directed to state, that the experiment of postponing the dates of payment of Revenue qists has been found such a boon to the people in the Districts where it has been tried, that the Board wish to see a general postponement introduced. They have this day upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Lahore, authorised the following dates for his division :—

RABBI QIST.

First Qist, ...	15th June.
Second Qist, ...	15th July.

KHARIF QIST.

First Qist, ...	1st December.
Second Qist, ...	1st February.

And they see no reason why these rules should not be applicable in every division.

2nd.—They request, therefore, that you will fix for your division, (unless you have any objection to offer, in which case you can state it,) the dates above given for the future payment of Revenue instalments.

CIRCULAR NO. 36.

Dated 27th July, 1852.

To all Commissioners.

Rules for Custody and issue of Law Stamps.

I have the honor to forward copies of Circular No. 12 of the Sudder Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, issued for the guidance of Officers in charge of Stamps, and to request that you will send copies to each of your District Officers for their guidance.

2nd.—With reference to para. 8 of the Rules, it is necessary to observe, that, from stations in the Punjab, indents must be sent whenever the stock of any value of stamps is not equal to more than the estimated demand for 6 months.

No. 12.

Dated Fort William, the 4th June 1852.

From the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to Commissioners of Revenue.

CIRCULAR.

STAMPS.

E. M. Gordon, H. Ricketts, and E. Currie, Esquires.

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of Revenue, to forward, for your guidance, and that of your Subordinates, the accompanying Rules to be observed by Officers in charge of stamps.

2nd.—The Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, dated 20th April 1813, and 20th October 1814; the Circular Orders of the late Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, dated 27th

July 1829; 23rd July 1830, and 8th October 1842; and so much of the Circular Orders of the same Board, dated 10th August 1831; 19th September 1834, and 29th October 1836, as relates to stamps are hereby superseded.

RULES.

1st.—The bulk of stamped paper in store shall be kept in parcels of known quantities in the Treasury, or other secure place, in one or more strong chests, or press, under double locks, the key of one lock of each chest, or press, always remaining in the hands of the Collector or of the Deputy or Assistant Collector, or of the Deputy or Assistant Collector in charge of the stamps, and the key of the other in the hands of the Treasurer.

2nd.—The remainder of the stamps in store shall be in the hands of the Treasurer, and shall not exceed the probable demand of one month estimated according to the average of former sales.

3rd.—The Treasurer shall keep a daily book of receipts, and issues in the Native language, in which the transactions of each succeeding day shall be entered consecutively, a balance being struck at the close of each day and attested by the initials of the Collector or other Officer in charge of the stamps.

Appendix No. 1, Form A.

4th.—On the 1st open day of each month, the Treasurer shall prepare in the Native language, and submit to the Collector or other Officer in charge of the stamps, an indent for a supply of stamps for that month. Before complying with the monthly indent, the Officer in charge of stamps shall examine the balance of stamps in the hands of the Treasurer, and see that it agrees with the account and indent. The indent, after being approved, or altered by the Officer in charge of the stamps, shall be signed by him, and complied with, as directed in the following Rule. The indent thus signed shall be the warrant for the issue of the stamps:—

Appendix No. 1, Form B.

5th.—The Collector or other Officer shall cause the store under double locks to be opened, and the required quantity of stamps to be counted and delivered to the Treasurer in his presence. A store book shall be kept in English, in which the number and value of stamps delivered to the Treasurer or stamp Darogah shall be entered, and a balance struck at the time of delivery; this balance will be attested by the initials of the Collector or other Officer in charge, and of the Treasurer, both of whom shall invariably be present during the whole time, that the store under double locks, or any part of it, remains open. The deliveries shown in the store book will agree with the indent as approved.

Appendix No. 1, Form C.

6th.—If the Treasurer require stamps at any intermediate time, the same process will be observed as is prescribed in the two preceding Rules.

7th.—Stamps will be supplied from the store under double locks only to the Treasurer, and on indent from him. All sales and all supplies to Licensed Venders must be made from the store in the hands of that Officer. If any person desires to purchase even one stamp of whatever value from the store under double locks, it must be supplied first on indent to the Treasurer, and by him to the person requiring it.

8th.—Collectors will indent periodically on the Stamp Office for a supply of stamps in the manner prescribed in the Circular from the Superintendent of Stamps No. 485, dated the 2nd day 1843. Indents are to be forwarded whenever the stock of any value of stamps in store is not equal to more than the estimated demand for 3 months, calculated on the average of sales in the preceding 12 months. If, by any accident, the stock of stamps of any value should run short before the receipt of a fresh supply from the Stamp Office, Collectors are to indent on neighbouring Districts for a quantity sufficient to meet the demand which may be sup-

Appendix No. II.

plied, or not, according to the discretion, and on the responsibility of the Officer indented upon, with reference to the wants of his own District.

9th.—The practice, of receiving on plain paper, together with a money payment, documents which ought to be written on stamped paper, is strictly prohibited. If the stock of stamped paper of any value should run short, either through neglect to make timely indent on the Stamp Office, or through an improvident supply of stamps to other Districts, the Collector, or Officer in charge of stamps, will be held personally responsible for any loss that may be sustained by the Government in consequence. It will be the duty of the Superintendent of stamps to report to the Board all occasions on which it may appear, from the monthly statements or otherwise, that the store of stamps of any particular value of any District has been exhausted.

10th.—As soon as possible after the arrival of a despatch of stamped paper from the Stamp Office, or from any other District, the packets, or boxes are to be opened, one at a time, in the presence of the Collector or Officer in charge of stamps. The stamps contained in each box, or packet, are then to be immediately counted; those of 8 Rupees value and upwards by the Collector or Officer in charge of stamps in person, and those of less value in his presence, unless the Collector or Officer in charge of stamps can certify that the stamps contained in any given packet, or box, were immediately and first counted, either by himself personally, if the stamps be of 8 Rupees value, or upwards, or in his presence, if of less value than 8 Rupees, he will be held responsible for the value of any that may be found deficient. The stamps are then to be placed in the store under double locks, and entered in the store books, and no stamps are to be delivered to the Treasurer or sold to any party without being first brought into store.

11th.—Collectors may make over charge of the stamps to any Covenanted Assistant, or to any Deputy Collector under

Regulation 9 of 1833. But on each occasion of transfer of charge the course prescribed by the Circular of Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, No. 1,340, dated the 31st July 1849, is to be carefully observed.

12th.—Collectors or other Officers in charge of stamps will also have the stamps in store, both those under double locks, and those in the hands of the Treasurer, counted in their presence on the last open day of October and April in each official year, and will certify having done so in the following terms at the foot of the Monthly Abstract Account of receipts and issues for those months furnished to the Superintendent of stamps.

Appendix No. III

Appendix No. I, Form D.

"I do hereby certify, that I have personally counted the Stamp Papers in store on————18——, the actual value of which is Rupees (————————————————,) and that the Rules prescribed in the Circular of the Board of Revenue, No. 12, dated the 4th June 1852 are duly observed. I do also certify that I have compared the balance as shown by this account, with the balance shown in the memorandum at foot at the Monthly Cash Account of this Office for———— 18——, and that the two agree."

A half yearly Abstract Account of receipts and issues of stamps in the same form as the Monthly Abstracts, and with the same certificate at foot shall be furnished at the close of October and April, in each official year to the Commissioner.

13th.—Any deficiency that may be discovered in the store of stamps shall be immediately reported, both to the Superintendent of Stamps, and to the Commissioner of the Division. Collectors shall also continue to forward to the Commissioners of Revenue the Annual Statement of outstanding balances, and if there be a balance outstanding in any District, the Commissioner shall report it to the Board.

Appendix No. I, Form E.

APPENDIX NO. 1.

FORM A.

Treasurer's Daily Book of Receipts and Issues to be kept in the Vernacular Language.

		1 Anna.	2 Annas.	4 Annas.	8 Annas.	12 Annas.	1 Rupee.	1 Rupee 8 annas.	2 Rupees	2 Rupees 8 annas.	4 Rupees.	6 Rupees.	8 Rupees.	10 Rupees.	12 Rupees.	12 Rupees 8 annas.	16 Rupees.	20 Rupees.	25 Rupees.	32 Rupees.	37 Rupees 8 annas.	40 Rupees.	50 Rupees.	62 Rupees 8 annas.	64 Rupees.	80 Rupees.	87 Rupees 8 annas.	100 Rupees.	125 Rupees.	150 Rupees.	175 Rupees.	250 Rupees.	350 Rupees.	500 Rupees.	700 Rupees.	1000 Rupees.	2000 Rupees.	Total No. of Stamps.	Total value Rupees.
1852 1st May,	Balance of last month,																																					
	Received, ...																																					
	From store under joint key, ...																																					
	From Venders, ...																																					
	From, &c, ...																																					
	Total, ..																																					
	Expended																																					
	Sold on Discount, ..																																					
	Sold without Discount,																																					
	Returned into store,...																																					
2nd May.	Balance, ...																																					
	Received, &c., ...																																					

APPENDIX NO. 1.

Form B.

Treasurer's Indent on Store under joint keys in the Vernacular Language.

Date.		1 Anna.	2 Annas.	4 Annas.	8 Annas.	12 Annas.	1 Rupee.	1 Rupee 8 annas.	2 Rupees.	2 Rupees 8 annas.	4 Rupees.	6 Rupees.	8 Rupees.	10 Rupees.	12 Rupees	12 Rupees 8 annas.	16 Rupees.	20 Rupees.	25 Rupees.	32 Rupees.	37 Rupees 8 annas.	40 Rupees.	50 Rupees.	62 Rupees 8 annas.	64 Rupees.	80 Rupees.	87 Rupees 8 annas.	100 Rupees.	125 Rupees	150 Rupees.	175 Rupees.	250 Rupees.	350 Rupees.	500 Rupees.	700 Rupees.	1000 Rupees.	2000 Rupees.	Total No. of Stamps	Total value Rupees.
	Average months,																																					
	Consumption, ...																																					
1st May.	Balance of previous day required, ...																																					

APPENDIX NO. 1.

FORM A.

Treasurer's Daily Book of Receipts and Issues to be kept in the Vernacular Language.

		1 Anna.	2 Annas.	4 Annas.	8 Annas.	12 Annas.	1 Rupee.	1 Rupee 8 annas.	2 Rupees	2 Rupees 8 annas.	4 Rupees.	6 Rupees.	8 Rupees.	10 Rupees.	12 Rupees.	12 Rupees 8 annas.	16 Rupees.	20 Rupees.	25 Rupees.	32 Rupees.	37 Rupees 8 annas.	40 Rupees.	50 Rupees.	62 Rupees 8 annas.	64 Rupees.	80 Rupees.	87 Rupees 8 annas.	100 Rupees.	125 Rupees.	150 Rupees.	175 Rupees.	250 Rupees.	350 Rupees.	500 Rupees.	700 Rupees.	1000 Rupees.	2000 Rupees.	Total No. of Stamps.	Total value Rupees.
1852 1st May,	Balance of last month,																																					
	Received, ...																																					
	From store under joint key, ...																																					
	From Venders, ...																																					
	From, &c , ...																																					
	Total, ..																																					
	Expended																																					
	Sold on Discount, ..																																					
	Sold without Discount,																																					
	Returned into store,...																																					
2nd May.	Balance, ...																																					
	Received, &c., ...																																					

APPENDIX NO. 1.

Form B.

Treasurer's Indent on Store under joint keys in the Vernacular Language.

Date.		1 Anna.	2 Annas.	4 Annas.	8 Annas.	12 Annas.	1 Rupee.	1 Rupee 8 annas.	2 Rupees.	2 Rupees 8 annas.	4 Rupees.	6 Rupees.	8 Rupees.	10 Rupees.	12 Rupees.	12 Rupees 8 annas.	16 Rupees.	20 Rupees.	25 Rupees.	32 Rupees.	37 Rupees 8 annas.	40 Rupees.	50 Rupees.	62 Rupees 8 annas.	64 Rupees.	80 Rupees.	87 Rupees 8 annas.	100 Rupees.	125 Rupees	150 Rupees.	175 Rupees.	250 Rupees.	350 Rupees.	500 Rupees.	700 Rupees.	1000 Rupees.	2000 Rupees.	Total No. of Stamps.	Total value Rupees.
	Average months,																																					
	Consumption, ...																																					
1st May.	Balance of previous day required, ...																																					

APPENDIX. No 1

Form C.

Book Store under joint keys, (in English)

Date.		1 Anna.	2 Annas.	4 Annas.	8 Annas.	12 Annas.	1 Rupee.	1 Rupee 8 annas.	2 Rupees.	2 Rupees 8 annas.	4 Rupees.	6 Rupees.	8 Rupees.	10 Rupees.	12 Rupees	12 Rupees 8 annas.	16 Rupees.	20 Rupees	25 Rupees.	32 Rupees.	37 Rupees 8 annas.	40 Rupees.	50 Rupees.	62 Rupees 8 annas.	64 Rupees.	80 Rupees.	87 Rupees 8 annas.	100 Rupees.	125 Rupees.	150 Rupees.	175 Rupees.	250 Rupees.	350 Rupees.	500 Rupees.	700 Rupees.	1,000 Rupees.	2,000 Rupees.	Total of Stamps.	Total value Rupees.
1st May.	Balances																																					
	Received, ...																																					
	From Superintendent of Stamps, ...																																					
	From other Districts																																					
	From Darogah, &c.,...																																					
	Total, ...																																					
	Expended, ...																																					
	Returned to Superintendent, Stamps, ..																																					
	Sent to other Districts,																																					
	Supplied to Darogah &c.																																					
	Total, ...																																					
	Balance, ...																																					

APPENDIX No. I.

Form D.—*(First.)*

Abstract Account of Receipts and Issues of Stamps at——in pursuance of Regulation 10 *of* 1829 *for*

Details.	1 Anna.	2 Annas	4 Annas.	8 Annas.	12 Annas.	1 Rupee.	1 Rupee 8 annas.	2 Rupees.	2 Rupees 8 annas.	4 Rupees.	6 Rupees.	8 Rupees.	10 Rupees	12 Rupees	12 Rupees 8 annas.	16 Rupees.	20 Rupees.	25 Rupees.	32 Rupees.	37 Rupees 8 annas.	40 Rupees.	50 Rupees.	62 Rupees	64 Rupees.	70 Rupees.	80 Rupees.	87 Rupees 8 annas	100 Rupees.	120 Rupees.	125 Rupees.	150 Rupees	170 Rupees	250 Rupees.	350 Rupees.	500 Rupees.	700 Rupees.	1000 Rupees.	1000 Rupees.	Total No. of Stamps	Total Value Rupees.
Balance of last month. ...																																								
Received from Superintendent of Stamps.																																								
Do from the Collector of																																								
Total, ...																																								
Sold in the Month,... . ..																																								
Issued to the Collector of																																								
Total, ...																																								
Balance, viz																																								
Under Joint Key of Collector and Treasurer.																																								
In the hands of the Treasurer,...																																								
Embezzled, ...																																								
Memorandum.																																								
Sold in 18 Rupee , . ..																																								
Do. in 18 , ...																																								
Increase, ...																																								

APPENDIX No I.

Form D.—*(Second.)*

STATEMENT of Stamps sold in the month

VALUES.		Size and Quantity of Stamps						Total number of Stamps.	Total value, Co.'s Rupees.
		No 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No 5.	No. 6.		
1	Anna								
2	Annas								
4	Annas								
8	Annas								
12	Annas								
1	Rupee								
1½	Rupees								
2	Rupees								
2½	Rupees								
4	Rupees								
6	Rupees								
8	Rupees								
10	Rupees								
12	Rupees								
12½	Rupees								
16	Rupees								
20	Rupees								
25	Rupees								
32	Rupees								
37½	Rupees								
40	Rupees								
50	Rupees								
62½	Rupees								
64	Rupees								
70	Rupees								
80	Rupees								
87½	Rupees								
100	Rupees								
120	Rupees								
125	Rupees								
150	Rupees								
175	Rupees								
250	Rupees								
350	Rupees								
500	Rupees								
700	Rupees								
1 000	Rupees								
2 000	Rupees								
	Total,								

APPENDIX No. 1.

Form E.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Total Amount of Outstanding Balance in the Stamp Accounts of the Collectorship of up to the years 185 5 *inclusive.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year in which balance was incurred.	Name and office of defaulter.	Amount.	Nature or cause of balance.	Name of Collector in charge when the balance was incurred.	Recoverable.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.	Remarks.

APPENDIX No. II.

Circular No. 485.

To all Collectors.

Much inconvenience and difficulty having arisen from the irregularities which prevail in the requisitions for stamp paper, forwarded to this Office, and also from the practice of indenting for a much greater quantity than is actually required for the period stated, I have the honor to request that you will in making future indents be careful to observe the following Rules :—

1*st.*—Periodical indents to be made on this Office for Stamp Paper, sufficient for——months consumption, the number indented for, of each description of paper, to assimilate to the actual number sold during the preceding——months.

2*nd.*—Requisitions for stamp paper to be forwarded so as to reach this Office at least——months previous to the date on which the stamps are required.

3*rd.*—All indents to be accompanied by a statement, in the annexed form, shewing the actual quantity of each description, and value sold during the preceding——months, as given in the monthly statements forwarded to this Office, and the balance of stamps in store, inclusive of those in the hands of Venders, at the date of the requisition.

Form.

Statement of the number of Stamps sold during the months ending ——— 184—, and the balance in store including the Stamp Paper in the hands of the Venders on this date :—

APPENDIX No II.

Form D.

STATEMENT of Stamps in Store on the last day of the Month of

VALUES.		Size and Quantity of Stamps.						Total number of Stamps.	Total value, Co.'s Rupees.	
		No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.			
1	Anna									
2	Annas									
4	Annas									
8	Annas									
12	Annas									
1	Rupee									
1½	Rupees									
2	Rupees									
2½	Rupees									
4	Rupees									
6	Rupees									
8	Rupees									
10	Rupees									
12	Rupees									
12½	Rupees									
16	Rupees									
20	Rupees									
25	Rupees									
32	Rupees									
37½	Rupees									
40	Rupees									
50	Rupees									
62½	Rupees									
64	Rupees									
70	Rupees									
80	Rupees									
87½	Rupees									
100	Rupees									
120	Rupees									
125	Rupees									
150	Rupees									
175	Rupees									
250	Rupees									
350	Rupees									
500	Rupees									
700	Rupees									
1,000	Rupees									
2,000	Rupees									
	Total									

Values.	No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		No. 4.		No. 5.		No. 6.		Remarks.
	Number sold during twelve months.	Balance in store.	Number sold during twelve months.	Balance in store.	Number sold during twelve months.	Balance in store.	Number sold during twelve months.	Balance in store.	Number sold during twelve months.	Balance in store.	Number sold during twelve months.	Balance in store.	
1 Anna, ..	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
2 Annas,..													
4 Annas,..													
8 Annas,..													
1 Rupee,..													
&c., ...													
&c., ...													

APPENDIX No. III.

Circular No. 1,340.

To all Commissioners of Revenue.

With reference to the Circular of the Superintendent of Stamps, dated the 25th May 1830, I am directed by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, to request that you will instruct the Officers Subordinate to you in charge of stamps, that on every occasion of transfer, the Officer taking charge is to furnish in quadruplicate a receipt in the annexed form.

2nd.—One copy of this receipt is to be delivered to the Officer making over charge, one to be kept in the Office for Record, one forwarded to the Commissioner, and one to the Superintendent of stamps.

3rd.—If it should be impracticable at the time of delivering over charge to count unsold stamps in the hands of the Venders, the receipt is nevertheless to be given in the form as above prescribed, but the responsibility of the Officer delivering charge will not cease until such time, not exceeding three months from the date of transfer, as the stamps in the hands of the Venders are counted and found correct. If within that time, any deficiency should be discovered in these stamps, the responsibility of the Officer who delivered charge will be the same as if no such receipt had been given. But if within that time the stamps in the hands of the Venders should not be counted, or if they should be counted and found correct, the receipt will become and be held a full and complete discharge, and the Officer who received in charge will be made answerable for any deficiency that may afterwards be discovered, whether it occurred during his incumbency or not. When the actual balance in the hands of the Venders is not ascertained at the time of giving and receiving charge, a note, as in the accompanying form, may be appended to the receipt. Officers receiving charge of stamps are required to count the stamps in the hands of Vender as soon as practicable, taking the precaution, with a view to prevent collusion, to have the entire

quantity of stamps in hands of all the Venders produced simultaneously at the sudder station, so that the whole balance may be inspected at once. If, on being counted, they are found correct, the same will be certified at the foot of the Monthly Account of Receipts and Issues furnished to the Superintendent of Stamps, but if any deficiency be found, immediate intimation is to be given to the Officer who delivered charge, and the necessary steps taken, at the same time, to enforce in the first instance the responsibility of the Vender.

The above instructions are applicable only to cases where stamps are in the hands of Venders on commission sale, and the value of them has not been realized and credited to Government. No account need be taken of stamps supplied to Venders under Clause 5, Section 11, Regulation 10, 1829, of which value has been paid into the Treasury, less the usual discount.

FORM.

Received from _____
the undermentioned Stamps, viz :—

	1 Anna.	2 Annas.	4 Annas.	8 Annas	&c., &c.	Total number of Stamps.	Value Co.'s Rs.
Balance of last month,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0000	00000
Received into store during the month up to this date, viz., from Superintendent of Stamps,	0	0	0	0	0	0000	00000
From Collector of ...	0	0	0	0	0	0000	00000
Total,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0000	00000
Sold during the month up to this date,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0000	00000
Issued to——up to this date,	0	0	0	0	0	0000	00000
Total,.. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0000	00000
BALANCE, viz.							
Under joint keys,..	0	0	0	0	0	0000	00000
In hands of Treasurer, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0090	00000
Embezzled, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0000	00000
Total,..	0	0	0	0	0	0000	00000

Also parcels (or boxes) said to contain stamps to the value of Rupees ——, the contents of which have not yet been counted and brought to credit.

CIRCULAR NO. 40.

Dated 5th August 1852.

To all Commissioners.

Sowars and personal guards when moving in their own districts not entitled to travelling allowance.

I am directed by the Board to forward, for your information and guidance, copy of a letter from the Officiating under Secretary to the Government of India, No. 2,392 of the 16th ultimo being a reply to a reference made by the Board on the question, whether the following order of the Government North Western Provinces, dated 6th June 1851, directing that Sowars and personal Guards are not entitled to travelling allowance when moving in their own District, was to be made applicable to the Territories under the Board, the Civil Auditor having retrenched certain payments under authority of this Rule.

2nd.—You will observe that the Government of India, in the Financial Department, have resolved, that the rule obtaining in the North Western Provinces is to be the rule here also, but that sums hitherto charged on account of travelling allowance are to be passed up to the date of this order.

NO. 2,392.

From W. Selon Karr Esquire, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, to the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab, dated Fort William, the 16th July 1852.

Foreign Dept.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter, dated the 14th May last, No. 471, with its enclosure, soliciting that certain sums, amounting in aggregate, to Rs. 182-10-9, which have been retrenched by the Civil Auditor from the contingent Bills of the Cis-Sutlej Settlement Officer, under the orders issued by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor on the 6th June 1851, may now be removed, and also requesting to be informed whether the orders in question are to be made applicable in the Punjab.

2nd.—In reply I am desired to observe that as it has been the custom hitherto to pay travelling allowances in the Cis-Sutlej States, and apparently in the Punjab, to the class of servants indicated in the correspondence now submitted, the Governor General in Council has been pleased, in the present case, to authorize the passing of all the charges that have hitherto been incurred on this account, but in the absence of any special reason for a difference of practice in the Cis-Sutlej States and the Punjab, from what is observed in the North Western Provinces, His Lordship in Council in the Financial Department, is of opinion, that similar charges as those under review may conveniently be dispensed with in future, and that the same rule be carried out throughout the Districts under your Board as that obtaining in the North Western Provinces.

CIRCULAR NO. 42.

Dated 12th August, 1852.

Requests that money in the treasury be periodically examined and counted.

The Board request that you will call the attention of Officers in charge of Treasuries in your Division to the necessity of periodically examining and counting the money in the Treasure bags, and also that you will occasionally see that this most important duty is not neglected: a defalcation has been brought to notice within the last week; caused by the roguery of a Treasurer, who filled the bags with copper and silver at the top.

CIRCULAR NO. 44.

Dated 7th September 1852.

To all Commissioners.

Correspondence regarding mode in which a defalcation in the Mooltan Treasury was discovered.

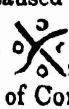
In continuation of the Board's Circular, No. 42 of the 12th ultimo, I am directed to forward to you, for communication to your District Officers, in order that they may see how the defalcation was effected and how discovered, the annexed extract, viz., paras. 1 to 3 inclusive, of a letter No. 650 of the 19th idem, from the Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan.

Extract paras. 1 *to* 3 *inclusive, of letter No.* 650 *of* 19*th August* 1852 *from the Deputy Commissioner Mooltan to the Commissioner Mooltan Division.*

"I do myself the honor to inform you that, agreeably to the "Board's instructions, I arrived here on the 3rd instant, and

" proceeded on the following morning to take charge of my du-
" ties; a defalcation having been discovered by me on inspection
" of the Treasury, I consider a full report will be required of
" me."

2nd—" On the morning of the 4th, I proceeded with Mr.
" Ford to the Fort, where the Treasure is kept. We found Lieu.
" tenant Young, Assistant Commissioner in charge, in an under-
" ground room, counting over a large remittance from Bombay.
" I then proceeded to take over the Treasure actually belonging to
" the District, which is kept in several boxes with double locks,
" the boxes being arranged round the upper room, which is a
" small one. A trap door leading to the vault, occupied much of
" the space; the door of the room is also double locked. I found
" the boxes with tape and seals, which were all correct; the
" largest one was pointed out to me as containing 1½ lacs of Co 's
" Rs., I had it opened by the Treasurer, on the top there was a
" memo. in English, shewing the amount expended on various
" dates, and giving the last balance as 1½ lacs of Co.'s Rs."

3rd.—" I lifted out a bag, which on being counted, was
" found correct. Whilst it was being fastened up, I went to the
" chest, and commenced putting my hands amongst the bags
" and feeling the lower ends of them; some were tightly fastened
" so that I could not hold single rupees. I at length distinctly
" felt small coins, and observed to Lieutenant Young, that I un-
" derstood the box contained only Company's Rupees; he replied
" that it should contain no other. On again feeling further, I dis-
" tinctly felt small coin. I directed the Treasurer to take a pecu-
" liar bag out; whilst addressing Lieutenant Young, I turned
" sharply round, and looking into the chest, found the Treasu-
" rer putting aside the bag I meant, and taking another; seizing
" his wrist, I caused the proper one to be taken out; the bag was
" marked thus  , On opening it, the Treasurer boldly show-
" ed a handful of Company's Rupees, and exhibited them as if

" all were correct. Having so decidedly given my opinion, there
" were small coins, Lieutenant Young remarked there must
" be something wrong, and the contents of the bag being turned
" out, a few Company's Rupees were found at the top, then
" a piece of cloth, and the rest filled up with pice and bits of pice.
" Further search being made, 10 other bags similarly marked
" were discovered. It was then deemed advisable to request you
" to come, which you kindly did, and one or two of the made up
" bags were opened in your presence. In most of the bags
" 200 Rupees in silver were found, the rest being copper.
" On being tested in the scales, they were exactly in weight,
" and had evidently been worked up for the purpose of de-
" ception; the man had protected himself only against the bags
" being counted and weighed."

CIRCULAR NO. 52.

Dated 30th November 1852.

To all Commissioners.

Pensions granted in the case of a Thanahdar for services rendered prior to Annexation, not to be taken as a precedent.

I am directed to transmit a copy of Government letter No. 4,273, dated 12th November, giving cover to an extract from a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 9, dated 25th August 1852, relative to a pension of Rs. 20, granted to a Thannadar in the Peshawur Police Force, and directing that the case in question be not drawn into a precedent, for conferring rewards on those whose services have been rendered prior to the country coming into our possession.

No. 4,273.

Dated Fort William 12th November, 1852.

To the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab.

Foreign Dept.

I am directed by the Governor General in Council, to transmit for your information and future guidance, the accompanying extract, para. 16, from a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 9 of 1852, dated the 25th August, containing their remarks and orders, on the case of a Thannadar in the Peshawur Police Force, who has been pensioned.

EXTRACT from a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, Judicial, dated the 25th Auyust 1852, No. 9.

47. Pension to a thannadar in the Peshawur Police Force.

16. This man had served 30 years in the Peshawur Police, and is commandant of a Battalion, had been in the receipt of 130 per mensem, he has since been tried in various inferior situations, but is reported by the Deputy Commissioner to be unfit for employment, not so much from age as incapacity. On the recommendation of the Board of Administration, a pension of 20 Rupees per mensem has been granted to him for life. Being unwilling to interfere with the discretion exercised by the Governor General in the present case, we shall not object to this act of indulgence, but we desire that it may not be drawn into a precedent for conferring rewards on those whose services have been rendered prior to the country coming into our possession.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

INDEX

TO SELECTED

CIRCULAR ORDERS

ISSUED BY

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER

FOR THE PUNJAB,

IN THE

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

For the years 1853, 1854 *and* 1855.

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BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

CIRCULAR ORDERS

ISSUED BY

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER

FOR THE PUNJAB,

DURING THE YEAR 1853.

CIRCULAR No. 1.

Dated 4th March, 1853.

Forwards copy of the following letter for the information of Commissioners :—

No. 7.

From P. Melvill, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to Lieut. Col. R. Napier, Civil Engineer in the Punjab.

12*th February*, 1853.

REVENUE.

GENERAL.

Communicates Government resolution for abolishing the Board and nominating in lieu thereof, the Chief, Financial and Judicial Commissioners, defines their powers, &c.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab to annex, for your information and guidance, copy of a Resolution by Government, under date the 4th instant.

With reference to paras. 5, 6, 7, and 13, I am to add, that on all questions detailed in these paras. you, and the Officers of your Department, should communicate with the Commissioners of Divisions; and either through them, or direct, as may appear in each case expedient, with the Judicial or Financial Commissioner. In all other matters, you will communicate direct with the Chief Commis-

sioner. A copy of this letter will be circulated, for the general information of the different authorities.

RESOLUTION.

Fort William, Foreign Department, the 4th February, 1853.

1*st*.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve, that the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab be hereby abolished.

2*nd*.—The Governor General in Council is further pleased, in accordance with this resolution, to direct, that the powers and functions, hitherto vested in the Board of Administration, shall henceforth be vested in an Officer to be styled "Chief Commissioner of the Punjab," who will also be appointed Agent to the Governor General.

3*rd*.—There will also be appointed a Judicial Commissioner and a Financial Commissioner, both of whom shall be entirely subordinate to the Chief Commissioner.

4*th*.—The Judicial Commissioner is to be the ultimate Judge in all cases of Judicial procedure, Civil and Criminal; but the concurrent opinion of the Chief Commissioner must be procured, before capital punishment is inflicted on any individual, and also before the punishment awarded by a lower Court is enhanced.

5*th*.—To the Judicial Commissioner is to be entrusted the superintendence of all matters relating to the Civil Police, and of the arrangement and control of Jails. On these subjects his orders will be final, with the exception, that Circular or General Orders must receive the approval of the Chief Commissioner, before they are issued.

6*th*.—Questions regarding the construction, and important alterations, of all Judicial Public buildings, and regarding

the increase of Establishments, must be referred by the Judicial to the Chief Commissioner.

7th.—The Local Funds arising either from Nuzzool property, the One per cent Road Fund, public ferries, or otherwise, will be under the control of the Judicial Commissioner, and he will have authority to sanction any expenditure therefrom, not exceeding ten thousand (10,000) rupees for any one work.

8th.—Questions connected with Ecclesiastical and Educational matters, will be decided by the Judicial Commissioner; the more important questions, in these and other Departments, being referred to the Chief Commissioner for decision, or submission to Government.

9th.—The Financial Commissioner will superintend and control the Revenue Settlements, will have authority finally to sanction all summary settlements, and the release of small patches of land, not exceeding 10 acres in each case, for the lives of incumbents. His orders regarding the appointment of Lumberdars, and all village officials, shall be final.

10th.—All questions connected with the Revenue Survey, Stamps, Salt, Excise, and Pensions, will be in his department. The more important ones will be submitted by the Financial Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner for decision, or reference to Government, as the case may require.

11th.—The Financial Commissioner may, of his own authority, sanction the remission of balance in estates temporarily settled, and in estates held kham. He may grant Tuccavee, for the construction of wells, or other small works of irrigation, not exceeding Rupees 500 in each case. He may sanction refunds of land revenue and excise wrongly demanded.

12*th.*—He may sanction the restoration of a pension, and the payment of arrears, when the pensioner shall not have been absent for more than two years, on good cause being shown for the absence.

13*th.*—All questions regarding Inundation Canals, Revenue buildings and establishments, will pass through his Office to the Chief Commissioner.

14*th.*—Both the Financial and Judicial Commissioners are to be authorized to pass Contingent Bills, to the extent of Rs. 500 for one work, and to sanction temporary establishments, for Settlement or extraordinary purposes, for a period not exceeding six months.

15*th.*—They will both furnish to the Chief Commissioner a monthly Index of Correspondence, and nothing in these rules shall be held to prevent the Chief Commissioner from calling for any papers or proceedings, and submitting the same for the revision or orders of Government, whenever he may think fit.

16*th.*—All matters now vested in the Board collectively and excluded in the above rules, will be under the direct control of the Chief Commissioner.

CIRCULAR No. 4.

Dated 11*th March*, 1853.

To all Commissioners and Superintendents of Divisions (except Trans-Sutlej.)

REVENUE.

GENERAL.

Communicates instructions for collecting and recording information on general questions.

I have the honor to annex, for your information, copy of a Circular No. 292, dated 26th ultimo, addressed by the Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States to his Deputies, regarding the collecting and recording of information on general questions, and to request that you will recommend the practice which it des-

cribes to your District Officers, as one calculated to be very beneficial.

COPY.

No. 292.

From D. F. McLeod Esq., Commr. Trans-Sutlej States, to Deputy Commissioners of the Division.

Camp Nurmahul, 26th February, 1853.

As references are frequently made, and will continue to be made to you, of a general character, for the ascertainment of facts, or collecting of opinions regarding matters affecting the interests of your District, or of the country at large, it is obviously most desirable, that measures should be adopted for ensuring, as far as may be practicable, that the information thus supplied, shall be, in every case, not only complete, but carefully collected, and tested with deliberation; so that it may prove trustworthy, and of value, for the purpose required—and with this view, I am desirous of drawing your attention to the practice pursued in this matter by Major Edwardes, while in charge of the Jullundhur District.

2.—A Circular having been issued by him to his Tehseeldars, on any such occasion; the reply of each, as successively received, was abstracted by him, in English, into a book kept for this purpose—and from these abstracts; after they had been collated, and after any additional information or explanation, suggested by this examination, had been obtained, his own reply was ultimately drafted. The result was, at the same time, usually communicated by him to the Tehseeldars themselves; the name of the Tehseeldar, whose reply was considered the most valuable, intimated to them; and commendation, or the reverse, distributed, as each appeared to deserve.

3.—By this means, not only did Major Edwardes' own replies bear the impress of careful enquiry, exactness, and trustworthiness; but a record in an accessible form was retained of the data from which they had been prepared; and, above all, a spirit of emulation was created amongst his Tehseeldars, which has been productive of the very best effects. The arrangement appears to me to be a very admirable one; in every way calculated to ensure results, which much more than compensate the additional labor which it may impose on the District Officers, and I have therefore commended it to your especial notice, as one, which every Officer may adopt with great advantage.

CIRCULAR NO. 6.

Dated 14th March, 1853.

To all Commissioners in the Punjab.

REVENUE.

TUCCAVEE.

Annexes a form for Statements of Tuccavee advances made during every quarter.

I have the honor to request, that your Quarterly Statements of Tuccavee Advances, made under authority of the late Board's Circular No. 13, dated 9th April, 1851, may be furnished in the form subjoined, collectively for all the Districts of your Division; the advances in each District being shewn separately.

District.	Pergunna.	Village.	No of applica i n	When applied for.	No. & date of authority	Amount sanctioned	Sum given.	Date on which the sum was given.	For what work.	When to be finished.	Advance when to be repaid.	Remarks.

CIRCULAR NO 7.

Dated 24th March, 1853.

To all Commissioners (except Jhelum.)

REVENUE.

PENSIONS.

Forwards rules for treating claims of relatives of Jageerdars to Pensions, and directs that they be allowed in special cases only.

It appears to me desirable that you should be made acquainted with the views entertained by the Government respecting claims preferred by the relatives of deceased Jageerdars to pensions.

2.—The Board of Administration, on a late occasion, endeavoured to get some general rules laid down for their guidance, and the guidance of the local Officers, in dealing with such applications; and they proposed that pensions should be restricted to special cases, such as the following:—

1*st*.—To widows and male issue of men of high rank and known local influence, in distressed circumstances.

2*nd*.—To widows, and widows *only*, of those who have done especial service, and are now reduced to want.

3*rd*.—To widows and male issue of holders of Jageers of long standing, now in distressed circumstances.

4*th*.—To special cases of widows and heirs, in want of the necessaries of life.

3.—I enclose an extract (paras. 3 and 4) from the orders* of Government on these propositions. You will observe, that the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, declining to lay down any general rules, desires to judge each case on its proper merits—and that the only principles declared, are that, except on proof of positive distress or want, applications for pensions, in behalf of the relatives of deceased Jageerdars, will not be entertained—and

* No. 1,109, dated 4th March, 1853.

that the male issue of such parties shall look to their own exertions for a livelihood.

4.—These orders necessarily leave a large discretion to Local Officers and Commissioners—but I request, that in dealing with applications, of the nature referred to above, you will give attention to the tenor of the observations contained in the enclosed extract; and that, in recommending any such application, for the sanction of Government, you will be careful to give full details relative to the tenure of the last occupants, and the present condition of the family.

5.—My object in addressing you, is not to fetter your discretion, in regard to applications for pensions generally; but to acquaint you with the views, entertained by the Government, respecting claims to pension, preferred by the widows and heirs of deceased Jageerdars; in order that the parties in question may not be unnecessarily exposed to suspense, and ultimate disappointment.

Extract paragraphs 3 and 4 from a letter No. 1109, from C. Allen, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, to J. Lawrence, Esq., Chief Commissioner and Governor General's Agent for the affairs of the Punjab, dated Fort William, 4th March, 1853.

3.—" With regard to the rules proposed by the Board, His Lordship in Council would be not unwilling to consider the cases of widows only, of holders of Jagheers of long standing, who may be in distressed circumstances, and of any widows who may be in want of the actual necessaries of life, such as those contemplated in the two last of the Board's recommendations on the subject; but he cannot consent, that the classes contemplated in the two first of the Board's recommendations, shall be entitled generally to look for favorable consideration; though he would not be unwilling to consider any particular instance, where the widow of a man, who had done especial service, might be in actual want."

4.—" His Lordship in Council will lay down no general rules on the subject, but will judge each particular instance as it arises; on the understanding that no cases, except those of positive distress or want, will be brought forward; and that the male issue of Jageerdars, shall be told to look to their own exertions for a livelihood."

CIRCULAR No. 8.

Dated 30th March, 1853.

To all Commissioners except Jhelum.

REVENUE.

GENERAL.

Commrs. still competent to sanction both Tuccavee advances as well as charges on account continued Establishments as per Board's Circular No. 13, dated 9th April 1851, provided that the expenditure or advance is not unusually large.

With reference to doubts, which have been expressed regarding the intentions of certain passages occurring in the Government Resolution, dated 4th ultimo, by which this office was constituted and its powers declared, I have the honor to inform you, with the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner, that you will continue to exercise the authority conferred upon you by the Circular No. 13, dated 9th April 1851, in granting Tuccavee advances; merely submitting to this Office with punctuality, the quarterly Statements of Tuccavee required by the Circular in question. If in any such Statement any case should be included, in which either a larger advance, or a longer period for re-payment than usual, may have been sanctioned, or which may be marked by any other peculiarity, I request that in your covering letter, you will advert to the case and briefly explain the circumstances. Such cases will, of course, be rare.

2.—I desire also to advise you that, notwithstanding the special provision in the Government Resolution above cited, regarding the passing of contingent charges, and the sanction

of temporary establishments, you will continue (the Chief Commissioner concurring) to exercise the same powers, in respect of these matters, as have hitherto appertained to your Office: referring for my sanction only those items of expenditure, in regard to which you may have any doubt, or Establishments of considerable size and strength, though of a temporary nature, such, for instance, as those of the Settlement Department.

CIRCULAR NO. 10,

Dated 12th April, 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.
MAUFEES.

Prescribes rules for future guidance, in disposing of claims to hold land rent free; and annexes form for a Register for reporting such cases.

Under the practice, established by a Circular letter of the Board of Administration, No. 5, dated 16th January, 1850, it was not necessary, that any other cases of rent free patches, should be reported by the Commissioners of Divisions, for the sanction of higher authority, than those, in which release of the land in perpetuity might be proposed.

2.—This practice has been recently objected to, by the Governor General in Council, who has prescribed the following rules for future guidance, in disposing of claims to hold land rent free:—

"I.—Henceforth, no cases, where lands are resumed, need be reported to Government, whether donations in money are given or not, or whatever be the amount of the resumption."

"II.—Grants of land to village servants, may be made by the Settlement Officers, under the authority of the Financial and Chief Commissioners."

"III.—The Financial Commissioner shall have authority, finally, to dispose of all grants of land under 10 acres, which he may be of opinion, should be released during the lives of the occupants, or the term of Settlement."

"IV.—The Chief Commissioner shall have a similar authority, with a limit of 50 acres, for the lives of the occupants, or the term of settlement."

"V.—All other cases, where it is proposed to release lands above 50 acres in extent, to the occupants for their lives, or to release land of any amount to the 2d generation, or in perpetuity, or beyond the term of settlement, or where it is proposed to release land forming a whole village, or the fractional part of a village, for any period of time, must be reported to Government."

3.—You will observe that these orders are to have prospective effect only; no cases, therefore, of rent free lands, (not being entire villages, or specific fractional portions of villages, as $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$, or lands, which you may have proposed to release in perpetuity, and which must be reported, as required by para. 21 of the Board's Circular, No. 5, dated 16th January, 1850, above cited,) upon which you have passed your orders, need be reported to this office.

4.—All cases, resumptions excepted, on which no orders may have been passed by you, or by the Settlement Officers (who, in the Lahore and Cis-Sutlej Divisions, were allowed* to dispose finally of cases under 10 Ghoomaos) before the receipt of this letter, must be reported to this office, either for final disposal, or for submission, as the case may be, to the Chief Commissioner, or the Government.

* Board's letters Nos. 880 and 881, dated 24th March 1852.

5.—Cases falling under the 3d and 4th of the Government rules, may be sent up to me, as they have been hitherto sub-

mitted by the Settlement and District Officers, to Commissioners of Divisions, in *Vernacular* Registers, prepared according to the form annexed, accompanied always by the original records of investigation; but it is desirable that the registers of each class of cases, should be separately drawn up, those relating to land not exceeding 10 acres, being reported for my final orders in one (A), and those relating to lands above 10, and not more than 50 acres, for my opinion and submission to the Chief Commissioner in another (B.) This will give no additional trouble to the Settlement and District Officers, by whom the registers will be, as heretofore, prepared; it will call only for a little care and discrimination, in separating the cases of the two classes.

6.—On cases, in which you may concur with the Settlement or District Officer, in resuming the land, or, in which you may, in opposition to the Settlement or District Officers, direct resumption, neither my orders, nor those of the Chief Commissioner will be required, provided the land in question do not represent a whole village, or a specific fractional share of a village as ½, ⅓, ¼, in which cases a report in English, with the record of the enquiry, must be submitted. Those cases might therefore be excluded from the Registers, but, as no resumptions, except in the cases provided for by the Board's letters, Nos. 880 and 881, dated 24th March, 1852, above cited, can take effect without your sanction,* and as it will be impossible for the Settlement of District Officer to foresee, in what cases you may direct resumption of the land, he will, necessarily, enter all such cases according to the extent of the land, in one of the two Registers to be prepared, either A. or B. I have to request, therefore, that, before forwarding the Registers to this office, you will cause the letter ض to be written conspicuously in red ink, in the column of the Register, appropriated to my "order," or my "opinion," opposite every case

* See para 20 of Board's Circular, No. 5, dated 16th January, 1850.

in which you may have passed orders for resumption. The records of such cases need not be submitted, unless they should be specially called for on appeal, or otherwise. This plan will enable you to send me the Registers, as you receive them from the Settlement or Distict Officers, without alteration.

7.—As this work will fall very heavily upon me, I must request you to enjoin, upon your Settlement or District Officers, the necessity of having these Registers carefully, and, as far as may be, accurately prepared, in the annexed form, and with due advertence to the directions written (in red Ink,) within the 17th and 18th columns of it. I beg you will also take care, that the Misls (record,) are properly connected with the entries to which they relate, in the Registers, by serial numbers, and are arranged, for submission to me, in the order, in which those cases stand in the Registers. And further, you will inform the investigating Officers (and will be pleased strictly to enforce this direction) that the records and Registers of all cases within any Purgunah, or Talooqua, or other known Subdivision, as may be most convenient, must be submitted for your consideration, and transmission to this office, within one month after the investigation in the Purgunah or Talooqua has been completed. *One* Register (A) and one Register (B) must include all the cases of a Purgunah or Talooqua, or other known Division, excepting those, which, as will be noticed, will need to be reported for the orders of Government. You will understand the necessity of punctuality in this respect, as the assessments cannot be well declared, or the settlement' record completed, until final orders on these rent free cases shall have been received by the Settlement Officers.

8.—I have only to add on this point that, where Registers have been actually prepared, and are ready for submission to the Commissioner, before the receipt of this letter, they need not be recast, but they must be carefully examined, and

if the information should be defective, as regards any of the essential points, noted in the new form (annexed), it must be added to the old Registers, and the extent of land in acres must, in all cases, be entered under the number of beegahs, ghoomaos, or other local measure.

9.—The Misls will be returned to you after my orders, or those of the Chief Commissioner, shall have been recorded on the several cases. The Registers will be retained as a record of this office.

10.—Under Clause V. of the Government Orders, all grants exceeding 50 acres, proposed to be released for any period, and all tenures, however small the quantity of land, proposed to be released beyond the lives of the present occupants, or beyond the term of settlement, as well as cases of lands, forming entire or specific fractional portions of villages, as ½, or ¼, or ⅓, and all money grants of "*Inam*," must be submitted, through this office, for the orders of Government. As in the cases referred to, in the 9th and preceding paragraphs, as decidable finally, either by the Chief Commissioner or myself, so in these, the Vernacular record of investigation, is to be invariably submitted, but the Register must be prepared in English, according to the annexed form, and must include *all* the cases of these several classes belonging to one Pergunnah, or Talooqua, or other known division. They will all require the orders of Government, and there is no object in reporting each class in a separate statement; but it would be convenient, if the cases were grouped; all cases of 50 acres and upwards, e. g. being brought together in serial order as one group, all "*Inams*" similarly in serial order as another, and so on.

11.—As heretofore, the rules laid down by the late Board of Administration in their Circular, No. 5, dated 16th January, 1850, will be observed in the decision of rent free cases.

12.—I have to request, particularly, that the monthly return, required by the 24th para. of that Circular, may be submitted to this office with the utmost punctuality: without it, I shall be unable to discover and to check delay in reporting cases which have been investigated, for final orders, and if arrears should once accumulate, it will be hardly possible for me to get rid of them. The cases, as you know, are exceedingly numerous, and unless a given number of cases be periodically reported, I shall be very seriously embarrassed, and the ultimate completion of the Settlement operations will be greatly deferred. I beg, therefore, that you will see that the instructions conveyed at the close of the 7th paragraph, are strictly attended to, and that you will be careful not to detain, in your own office, for a longer period than may be absolutely necessary, the Records and Registers which may be submitted to you.

REGISTER OF RENT FREE HOLDINGS FOR THE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Description of present Holders.					Detail of Jageer, &c.				
Numerical Numbers.	Name.	Age.	Father's Name.	Cas'e.	Residence, Village, Pergunnah, & Zillah	Purgunnah or Talcoqua.	Name of village or quality of land, and number of Wells, &c.	Estimated value.	Cash allowance.	Total of land and cash.

PERGUNNAH OF _____ DISTRICT.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DESCRIPTION OF GRANT.						OPINIONS.		
Name of original granter.	Date of original grant.	Name of original grantee, and state of occupancy with relationship of the successive occupants.	Nature of Grant.	Abstract of Sunnd or evidence as to possession.	Explanatory remarks with detail of shares.	Opinion of the Investigating Officer.	Opinion of the Commissioner.	Orders or opinion of the Financial Commissioner.
M. R. Runjeet Singh, confirmed by M. R Sher Singh.	Sumbut 1886 1898	HEERA SINGH. Heera Singh (Grandfather,) 4 years. Beer Singh, (father,) .. 20 ,, Nund Singh, present occupant, 30 ,, 54	Dhurmurth for the support of a temple and feeding of travellers.	N. B.—When there is a Sunud, it should not preclude a record of such evidence as is procurable. It is not sufficient to say Raja Deenanath, &c., say so and so.	N. B.—In this column should be shown whether the pension or jageer is in lieu of an older one, and if so, the date of the latter should be given. This is an important point, a detail of shares and the relationship of the parties should also be given.	N. B —Nothing should be omitted that is required to enable the superior authorities at once to come to an opinion on the merits of the case and the grounds of recommendation by the investigating officer.		NOTE —If the Register be one of cases above 10 acres, the words 'Chief Commissioner' are to be substituted for Financial Commissioner in this heading.

ت پرگنه ضلع

۱۳	۱۴	۱۵	۱۶	۷۱	۱۸	۱۹	۲۰
کیفیت معافی					رائے حکام		
تاریخ معافی	نام اصل صوبوب اور بیان سلسله و رشته قابضان	قسم معافی	خلاصه اسناد و ظهارات ثبوت و نبضه	کیفیت معه شرح حصص	رائے حاکم مجوز	رائے صاحب کمشنر بهادر	رائے صاحب حاکم ذاتشل کمشنر بهادر
	هیرا سنگه ۰		جبکه سند موجود هے تو ظهارات ثبوت قبضه بهی اگر هو سکے اور درج کرلیجاوے صرف یه کهنا کافی نه سمجها جاوے که راجه دینا ناتهه نصدیق کرتے هیں یا اور کوئی شخص	اس خانه میں لکهنا چاهئے که ایا یه جاگیر یا نقدی بعوض کسی معافی سابقه کے هے یا نهیں اور اگر ایسا هو تو تاریخ معافی حال کی لکهی جاوے یه بات ضرور هے اور تفصیل حصص نور باهم رشته داری کا حال بهی درج کرنا لازم هے	اسمیں سب حال لکهنا چاهئے جسسے حکام اعلی کو کیفیت معه مه کی اور وجه تجویز حاکم مجوز کی ایک صراحة بخوبی معلوم هو جاوے		
	هیرا سنگه معافی دار للعه سال بیو سنگه معافی دار						
	عـ سال نند سنگه قابض حال						
	سـ سال						
	کل للعـ سال						

رجسٹر مقدمات معافی

BENGAL LIBRARY

۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	۱۰	۱۱
کیفیت قابضان حال						شرح جاگیر				
نمبر شمار	نام معافیدار	عمر	ولدیت	قوم	سکونت بقید موضع پرگنه رضاع	پرگنه و تعلقه	نام موضع و تعداد آراضی و جهات وغیره	جمع	نقدی	میزان جاگیر و موضع و نقد عه

CIRCULAR NO. 11

Dated 15th April, 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

GENERAL.

Monthly prices current to be furnished to Executive Commissariat Officers on the 4th of the month succeeding that to which they may relate

The Commissary General has represented that the Periodical returns furnished by his Office to the Government and the home authorities, are greatly retarded in consequence of delay, on the part of the Civil Authorities in the Punjab, in forwarding the usual monthly Prices Current to the Executive Commissariat Officers.

2.—I have to request, that you will require your District Officers to forward the documents in question, to Executive Commissariat Officers, on the 4th of the month succeeding that to which they may relate.

CIRCULAR NO. 12.

Dated 18th April, 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

UNCURRENT COIN.

Every facility should be given to the payment into Government Treasuries of uncurrent coins.

The Chief Commissioner apprehends, from the small quantity of non-current Coins now received in the several Treasuries, that impediments are offered to the payment of them, by the Treasurers, who, it is thought, finding themselves put to much trouble, and exposed, unless they are very careful, to some olss, probably dislike such payments.

2 —You are requested, therefore, to warn all your District Officers, and to direct that every facility be given to the payment, into their Treasuries, of uncurrent Coins.

CIRCULAR NO. 14.

Dated 18th April, 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

TEHSEEL ACCOUNTS.

Directs that the practice, followed by Tehseeldars of closing their accounts some days previous to the 1st and 15th of each month, be discontinued; such a practice giving rise to the falsification of accounts; and that the district treasury account be kept open instead.

*No 910, dated 16th December, 1852.

The Accountant has brought to my notice, a practice which has been found to obtain in some of the Tehseeldarees of the North-West Provinces, the effect of which, is to falsify the accounts, and to mislead the District Officer.

2.—The practice in question, is thus described in the following extract, (paras: 5, 6 and 7,) from a letter* addressed by the Officiating Collector of Banda to the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division.

5.—" Each Tehseeldar, is directed to close his month's accounts, as many days before the close of the month and 15 days, as will enable his Cash, then despatched, to reach the Suddur station by the morning of the 1st and 16th, and as Banda is in the corner of the District, the Tehseeldar of Pŭrgunah Mow, closes his accounts four days in anticipation of the 16th, and the same number of the 1st, losing eight days, for which term he sends up blank Scahas. The Tehseeldars of Kumaon and Tirohan, lose six days each; the Tehseeldars of Buheroo and Budanso, four days; the Tehseeldars of Pylanee, Sconda and Tendwaree, two."

6.—" But, of course, it is impossible that the collections at the Tehseels, can actually stop all this time; a

blank Seaha of the day's receipt, is sent in to me, leading me to suppose that nothing has come in that day, but, perhaps, 5,000 rupees are in the Treasurer's hands; the monthly Towzee shows several villages in balance, who had paid up every thing before the month closed; the Dakhilahs given to the Zemindars, are all antedated to the next open day, the 1st or the 16th, and the system of cooking the accounts to suit the system, is systematically and ingeniously carried out."

7.—"The only difficulty which cannot be got over clearly, is the sale of Stamps; for the Monthly Return of Stamps, must shew the actual amount in store on the last day, and must tally with the amount credited for sale, the sale of Stamps must therefore either be stopped, or a positive mis-statement entered into the accounts."

3.—The object of this improper practice has been, I conceive, to meet the orders of the Accountant, which require, that at the end of each month, the Seaha should correspond with the Towzee, and the same with regard to the 15 days report, and to prevent delay in closing the Cash balance at the Suddur Treasury.

4.—It has been suggested that this may be very simply managed, by requiring the Tehseeldars to transmit their Cash as expeditiously as possible, and postponing to strike the total of the last day of the period under report, until the Cash from all the Tehseeldarees shall have been received, or, if the cash should not be promptly despatched, to mention in the Cash balance, on the official report of the Tehseeldar, that so much is in the Tehseeldarees for local disbursements, or as the case may be.

5.—I have the honor to request that you will ascertain, whether the objectionable practice, described in the extract above cited, prevails in any of the Tehseeldarees of your Divi-

sion; and, if so, that you will cause it to be discontinued, and the plan mentioned in para. 4 of this letter substituted; unless you should see any objections, in which case you will be good enough to state them.

CIRCULAR NO. 15.

Dated 10*th May* 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

RETURNS.

Requests that the monthly price current be furnished by the 10th of the month following that to which they pertain.

The late Board of Administration, by a Circular letter No. 22, dated the 24th July 1851, directed that Monthly Statements, exhibiting the current prices of the principal kinds of Agricultural produce, should be submitted to them direct, by the several District Officers, and with a view to ensure punctuality, and abridge labor, they permitted the preparation of these Statements, either in the Persian or the Hindee character.

2.—These returns, I find, are received with great irregularity, and, as it is of importance, to secure a true record of Prices Current, throughout the year, in the different Districts of the Punjab, the Trans and Cis-Sutlej States; I have to request, that you will call the attention of your District Officers to the Circular above cited, and inform them, that I shall expect to receive the returns in question, without fail, by the 10th of the month following that to which it may relate.

3.—The form prescribed by the Circular above cited, and the instructions for its preparation contained therein, are to be carefully observed.

CIRCULAR NO. 17.

Dated 12th May, 1853.

To all Commissioners of Divisions.

REVENUE.

PENSIONS.

Commissioners competent to authorize the transfer of pensions from the districts of their divisions to any in the N. W. P.

The general question of transferring the payment of pensions from the Treasuries in the Punjab to those of the N. W. Provinces, having been lately made the subject of correspondence between the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab, and the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor N. W. Provinces, I have the honor to inform you, that it has been considered expedient, to authorize Commissioners of Divisions to arrange for such transfers, without reference to higher authority, due intimation of all such transfers, being given to the Accountant.

2.—You are accordingly requested, to place yourself in communication with Commissioners of Divisions in the N. W. Provinces, whenever application may be made to you for the transfer of pensions to any of the Treasuries there, and, with their concurrence, to give effect to the transfer, notifying the same to the Accountant.

CIRCULAR NO. 20.

Dated 23rd May, 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

TREASURIES.

Draws particular attention to the rules directing that the cash

On a recent occasion a receipt for money in *excess* of the cash balance was taken from an Officer receiving charge of a District Treasury, and the circumstance attracted the notice of Government.

balance should include all the public money in the Treasuries, whether in the custody of district officer or of his subordinates.

2.—I have been desired, in consequence, to call the attention of all Officers in charge of Treasuries, to the rules on the subject of the "cash balance" and "deposits" at pages 38, 39 and 47 of the Accountant's Manual, and to point out particularly, that agreeably to those rules, the cash balance of every Officer should include all the public money in his possession, whether in his own special custody, or in that of his own immediate subordinates, that all sums of money, not immediately ("*i. e.* on the same day") paid away, should be placed in deposit and thus included in the cash balance, under the rule, which directs that "all deposits shall form a part of the Cash Balance."

3.—I request that you will enjoin upon all Officers in charge of Treasuries in your Division, the strictest observance of the rules referred to.

CIRCULAR NO. 22.

Dated 25th May, 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

PENSIONS.

Requests that on the sanction of a pension, the district officer will immediately summon the grantee and furnish him with the necessary certificate; further, that if the pensioners should not attend at the proper time for their stipends, the Tehseeldar should be directed to inquire and report the cause of their absence.

Parties, for whom pensions have been sanctioned by Government, frequently apply by petition, for information regarding the result of the application made in their behalf, and sometimes complain that they cannot get their stipends paid. This is attributable, I believe, to a practice which some Officers have followed, of waiting until the pensioner shall attend, *of his own accord,* before issuing the certificate prescribed by para. 348 (App. No. XXX.) of Directions for Collectors of Land Revenue.

2.—As these applications give a great deal of trouble in this Office, I have to request that your District Officers may be instructed, immediately on receiving intimation of a pension having been sanctioned by Government, to *summon* the pensioner, through the Tehseeldar of the Division in which he may reside, and to furnish him, as soon as he attends, with the required Certificate. The pensioner should be at the same time informed, that his stipend will be payable only at fixed half-yearly periods, and that if he do not attend to claim it at these periods, he will be exposed to inconvenience.

3.—The plan of half-yearly payments, is a great relief to Officers in charge of the Pension Department, but pensioners often neglect from ignorance, or inadvertence probably, and they are sometimes prevented by illness or other cause, from attending at the prescribed period; if the pension fall into arrear for more than six months, the sanction of higher authority becomes necessary for its disbursement, and additional labor is thus imposed on more Officers than one.

4.—In order to prevent these references as much as possible, I would suggest that District Officers, at each six monthly period, require their Tehseeldars to ascertain, *why* the absentees have not attended. It is not intended, of course, that Tehseeldars should use any means to compel attendance, but it is presumed, that if ignorance or inadvertence should have been the cause of absence, the mere fact of his being enquired after, will remind the pensioner that his stipend is overdue, and induce him to appear promptly; if illness or absence in a distant part of the country, should have prevented his attendance, no harm will have been done by the enquiry, and if the pensioner should have died, the Tehseeldar, in reporting it, will only discharge a duty, which would ultimately devolve upon him, and will, at the same time, probably bring about a prompt application, on the part of the heir, for any arrears of pension due to the deceased.

CIRCULAR NO. 24.

Dated 4th June, 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

LINSEED.

Communicates the prices which linseed, such as that produced in the Punjab, can ordinarily command in the Bombay market, and requests that encouragement may be given to the growth of that article.

I have the honor to forward to you copy of a letter, addressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Governor of Bombay, relative to the prices which Linseed, such as that produced in the Punjab, can ordinarily command in the Bombay market, and to request that you will furnish your District Officers with copies of the same, and desire them to give publicity to it, and to encourage by any means in their power, the growth of the article in question, for exportation.

To H. E. Goldsmid; Esquire, Secretary to Government, Bombay.

I have the honor, by direction of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 30th ultimo, and numbered 2,501 of 1853, in the Territorial Department, Revenue, with copy of a letter from the Commissioner in Scinde, with accompaniments, relative to the cultivation of linseed in that province and in the Punjab.

2.—As requested by you, I return the accompaniments to Mr. Frere's letter, forwarded in original. They have been duly submitted to all the Members of the Chamber, who are glad to find that linseed, which has now become a most important article of export from Bombay, might be produced to a large extent both in the Punjab, and in certain parts of Scinde.

They concur in the opinion expressed by Mr. Frere, that it is an article well worthy of attention in the countries referred to; and they would hope that increased facilities of communication, may ere long enable the produce of those countries to be laid down in Bombay, at prices which will insure a large and steady demand.

3.—Linseed of the quality described as the growth of the Punjab, would, under all ordinary circumstances, command a ready sale in this market, at from Rupees 3-4 to Rupees 3-8 per cwt. of 112 lbs., and during the greater part of the past year, the price has been as high as Rupees 3-12.

4.—The export of linseed from Bombay is now estimated at an annual value of about four lacs of Rupees, although five years ago it did not exceed one lac, and it is worthy of remark, that this rapid increase has been in great part owing to the recent improvements on the Thull Ghaut road, and to the consequent reduced cost of conveyance, from the more general use of carts, instead of bullocks.

CIRCULAR NO. 26.

Dated 15th June, 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

OPIUM.

Prohibits the practice of granting passes when the opium is intended for transportation to Bombay or any other market.

With reference to an instance, recently brought to notice, of a parcel of opium having been despatched to Bombay under a free pass granted by a Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab; I have the honor to request, that you will prohibit all your District Officers from issuing passes to cover opium, intended for exportation to Bombay, or any

other market. Parties exporting opium from these Territories, must make their own arrangements; with adverbence to the rules and regulations that may be in force within the provinces through which the drug will pass.

CIRCULAR NO. 29.

Dated 7th July, 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

PERIODICAL RETURNS.

Forwards a complete list of the Returns required from Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.

In July 1852, the late Board of Administration circulated a revised list of the Periodical Statements which the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners were required, respectively, to submit. The several Officers had previously (in 1850) been furnished with supplies of all the Forms so prescribed. Notwithstanding this, some of the Forms have been added to, or otherwise altered, and this want of uniformity gives rise to much inconvenience, and renders it nearly impossible to collate or condense the returns from different Districts.

2.—I beg leave to send you herewith, a complete list of the established periodical statements, to be submitted by Deputy Commissioners to Commissioners, and by Commissioners to this Office, in the Revenue Department, which is nearly identical with that circulated by the late Board. There are one or two immaterial alterations. I have altered the Form of the Meteorological Register to be submitted by you to this office, and I have added an annual Business statement, which the Deputy Commissioner will furnish with the other annual returns to your office. I send a revised Form of the former. The Forms of all the other statements are, I presume, available to you; if not, you will be good enough to let me know, and

I will send you the Forms which you have not. The Returns required from Settlement Officers have not been included in the list.

3.—These Forms may be procured, on indents countersigned by you, from any Press that you find it most convenient to employ in doing the whole printing work of your Division. Your District Officers should be informed that they are not at liberty to indent on any other Press than that which you may determine to employ, and that they are not competent to alter, modify, or add to the Forms of statements, in any respect whatever.

4.—I request that you will furnish the press, which you employ, with a copy of the enclosed list, and a complete set of all the Forms included in it, entering on the lower left hand corner of each, the No. it bears in the list, as shewn in the margin,* and on the Form of Meteorological Register which accompanies this letter. Officers will enter in their indents the No. of the Form which they require, and will be furnished accordingly by the press, the Manager of which should be instructed accordingly, and required, as a part of his engagement, to keep a certain number of the several statements in store, ready to be forwarded immediately on the receipt of an indent. The work will thus be done more cheaply, as the press can strike off a full edition of each Form at once, instead of merely printing a few, in order to meet each requisition as it is received. You will ascertain the rates at which printing work of this kind has hitherto been done by the *Lahore Chronicle Press*, or the *Secundra Orphan Press*, at Agra, and endeavour to get the press you employ, to agree to those rates.

* Revenue Department, Punjab.
Press No. 21, subsequently altered to No. 60.

5.—There are other statements, which though not periodical, are in frequent use. Forms of these have been either prescribed by the late Board, or will be found in the Appendix

to "Directions for Collectors." I request that you will enforce uniformity in respect of these, on the part of your District Officers. In one of these Forms (compensation for land occupied for public purposes) a modification is necessary, arising out of the practice sanctioned by the late Board of Administration, of compounding once for all for loss of proprietary profits, instead of granting compensation yearly, and of allowing compensation, at 10 years purchase of the Revenue, to Jagheerdars for loss of their lands. I enclose a Form of Statement, in which the column for "rate of compensation per acre," (now no longer applicable) has been omitted, and in which two columns have been added, to shew the amount of commutation payable to Zemeendars and Jagheerdars, for loss of profits and revenue.

6.—I likewise enclose amended Forms* for reporting investigations into increment and decrement in alluvial lands; not only the extent of change, but the revised settlements effected, will be exhibited in these statements.

7.—I have requested the Accountant N. W. Provinces, to supply me with a complete list of the statements required to be submitted to his office, and a supplementary circular will be issued to you regarding those statements.

P. S.—I beg that all the Returns overdue for the past 2 months and for the last year, as well as for the last half year and quarter of 1852-53, may be furnished without delay.

Additional para. for Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej.

You will continue to furnish the usual Quarterly Returns of lapsed horsemen's share.

Additional para. to Commissioners Mooltan and Leiah Divisions.

Your register showing dates of submission of accounts to Accountant will continue to be furnished as usual.

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* See Forms with Circular No. 51, dated 26th November 1853.

List of Returns, Revenue Department.

Press No.	Description of Statement.	Prescribed date of submission.	Remarks.
	Statements to be submitted by Deputy Commissioners to Commissioners.		
	MONTHLY.		
1	List of unanswered References, ...	1st,	In English.
2	Statement of vacancies and appointments, ...	1st,	Ditto (to be submitted in English, for vacancies and appointments of all classes, whether European or native, in the Revenue Department, in modification of the instructions conveyed in Circular No. 6, dated 10th March, 1851.
3	Report of Summary Suits, ...	3rd,	In Vernacular.
4	Statement of business, instituted, disposed of, and pending, ..	5th,	In English.
5A 5B	Hal Towzee with Abstract of Dustuks issued, ...	5th,	Ditto ditto.
6	Returns (Nos. I. and II.) of Maafee cases decided, ...	5th,	Ditto ditto.
7	Price current of Agricultural produce,...	7th,	In Vernacular, (direct to Financial Commissioner.)
8	Meteorological Register, ...	8th,	In English.
9	Estimate of probable Receipts and Disbursements, ...	7th,	Ditto (direct to Financial Commissioner)
10	Return showing dates of submission of Pay Abstracts and Contingent Bills, ...	20th,	In English.

	QUARTERLY.		
11	Statement of Revenue defaulters in confinement,...	10 days after close of quarter,	In English, for quarters of the official year.
12	Return of Tuccavee Advances, ...	Ditto,	
13	Report of Inefficient Balance, ...	20 ditto,	
	HALF YEARLY.		
14	Return of Summary Settlements, ...	1st May and 1st November,	In English.
	ANNUAL.		
15	Report on Revision of Securities,..	January.	
16	Report of investigation into decrement in alluvial lands of villages settled summarily, No. I. C., ...	End of February.	
17	Ditto of ditto into increment in ditto No. II. C.,...		
18	Ditto of ditto into decrement in alluvial lands of villages settled regularly, No. I. D , ...		
19	Ditto of ditto into increment in ditto, No. II. D.,...		
20	Abstract Purgunnahwar Kistbundee, ...	As soon after 1st May, as possible.	
21	Abstract Rent Roll,..		
22	Balance Statements I. to V. A., ...		
23	Ditto ditto, I. to IV. B., ...		
24 A 24 B	Comparative Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, ...		

Press No.	Description of Statement.	Prescribed date of submission.	Remarks.
25	No. I. Meteorological Register, ...	With Annual Report on Revenue Administration as soon after the close of the official year as possible.	In English.
26	No. II. Comparative Statement of juma or demand,...		
27	No. III. Ditto of Revenue, Demands, Collections and Balances,		
28	No. IV. Ditto of Dustuks issued and Talubanah realized and disbursed, ...		
29	No. V. Statement of Estates sold for recovery of arrears of Revenue, ...		
30	No VI. Statement of Kham holdings, ...		
31	No. VII. Ditto of Lapses and Resumptions of Maafee tenures,		
32	No VIII. Ditto of Settlements made of lapsed and resumed Mehals, ...		
33	No. IX. Ditto of Road Fund collections,...		
34	No. X. Table of average prices of Agricultural produce, ...		
35	No. XI. Statement of Abkaree Demands, Receipts and Balances with three appendages, viz. :—		
	1st. Detailed Statement of Abkaree arrears, ...		
	2nd. Abstract Statement of Irrecoverable Abkaree arrears recommended for remission, ...		
	3d. Abstract of outstanding Abkaree arrears, ...		
36	No. XII. Comparative Statement of Abkaree, Demands, Receipts, and Balances, ...		
37	No. XIII. Statement of Stamps, Receipts and Charges,... ...		Cis and Trans-Sutlej Deputy Commissioners only.
38	No. XIV. Ditto of Demands, Collections and Balances of Service commutation, ...		
39	No. XV. Abstract of Contingent charges,...		
40	No. XVI. Statement of Extra Establishments,..		

41	No. XVII. Statement of Summary Suits instituted and disposed of, ...	Vide Ante.	
4	No. XVIII. Business Statement, ...		
42	No. XIX. Statement of Tuccavee advances, recoveries and balances, ...		
43	Report on Tents in store and their condition,...	1st June,	
	Statements to be submitted by Commissioners to Financial Commissioner.		
	MONTHLY.		
44	Statement of Appeals from decisions of Deputy Commissioners and Settlement Officers, ...	5th,	In English.
45	Index of correspondence, ...	10th,	
46	Return showing dates of submission of Pay Abstracts and Contingent Bills, ...	25th,	
	QUARTERLY.		
1	List of unanswered References, ...	10 days after close of quarter,	In English for quarters of the Calendar year.
6	Return (No. I. and II.) of Maafee cases decided,...	15 days ditto,	Ditto ditto of the official year.
11	Statement of Revenue Defaulters in confinement, ...		Ditto ditto ditto. (The monthly Registers for July, August and September are to be in addition.
47	Meteorological Register, ...		
48	Abstract of Inefficient Balance Report,..	30 days ditto,	In English. (District Officers should append to their Reports an Abstract in the Form prescribed.)
12	Return of Tuccavee advances,..	30 days ditto,	Ditto.

Press No	Description of Statement.	Prescribed date of submission.	Remarks.
	HALF YEARLY.		
14	Return of Summary Settlements, ...	May and November,	Ditto,
	ANNUAL.		
16	Report of investigation into decrement in alluvial lands of villages settled summarily, No. I. C, ...	End of February.	
17	Ditto of ditto into increment in ditto, No. I. C, ...		
18	Ditto of ditto into decrement in alluvial lands of villages settled regularly, No. I. D, ...		
19	Ditto of ditto increment in ditto, No. I. D, ...	As soon after 1st May, as possible.	In English. General Statement to be compiled in Commissioner's Office from District Returns.
21	Abstract Rent Roll, ...		
22	Balance Statement Nos. I. to V. A, ...		
23	Ditto ditto, Nos. I. to IV. B, ...		
24	Statements of Receipts and Disbursements, ...	With annual Revenue Administration report, as soon after the close of the official year as possible.	In English. One Statement for all the Districts of a Division to be compiled in the Office of the Commissioner. Alterations to adapt the District forms to the purpose, being made where requisite.
25	No. I. Meteorological Register, ...		
26	No. II. Comparative Statement of Juma or Demand, ...		
27	No. III. Ditto of Revenue, Demands, Collections and Balances, ...		
28	No. IV. Ditto of Dustuks issued and Talubanah realized and disbursed, ...		

29	No. V. Statement of Estates sold for recovery of arrears of Revenue, ...	With Annual Report on Revenue Administration, as soon after the close of the official year, as possible.	In English. One Statement for all the Districts of a Division to be compiled in the office of the Commissioner. Alterations to adapt the District forms to the purpose, being made where requisite. * Cis and Trans-Sutlej Commissioners only.
30	No. VI. Statement of Kham holdings, ...		
31	No. VII. Ditto of Lapses and Resumptions of Maafee tenures,		
32	No. VIII. Ditto of Settlements made of lapsed and resumed Mehals, ...		
33	No. IX. Ditto of Road Fund Collections, ...		
34	No. X. Table of average prices of agricultural produce,.. ..		
35	No. XI. Statement of Abkaree Demands, Receipts and Balances with three appendages, viz :— 1st. Detailed Statement of Abkaree arrears, ... 2nd. Abstract Statement of irrecoverable Abkaree Arrears, recommended for remission, ... 3rd Abstract of Outstanding Abkaree arrears,..		
36	No. XII. Comparative Statement of Abkaree Demands, Receipts and Balances,...		
37	No. XIII. Statement of Stamps, Receipts and Charges,... ..		
38	No. XIV. Ditto of Demands, Collections and Balances of service commutation,*..		
39	No. XV. Abstract of Contingent charges,..		
40	No. XVI. Statement of Extra Establishments, ...		
41	No. XVII. Ditto of Summary Suits, instituted and disposed of, ... :		
49	No. XVIII. Business Statement, ...		
42	No. XIX. Statement of Advances, Recoveries and Balances of Tuccavee, ...		
43	Report on Tents in store and their condition, ...	June.	

FORMS SUBSEQUENTLY PRESCRIBED.

50	Statement reporting purchase of pensions prescribed by Financial Office Circular 69, dated 23rd November, 1854.		

Press No.	Description of Statement.	Prescribed date of submission.	Remarks.
51	Statement reporting lapses and recommending grant of pensions, 3,286 of 6th December 1854.		
52	Nominal Roll of Officers of superior grades dismissed, 155, dated 20th January 1855.		

Note.—The entries in the above list have been given as subsequently revised and issued with Circular No. 4, dated 4th February 1854.

D. F McLEOD,
Financial Commissioner.

QUARTERLY Abstract of Meteorological Results recorded in the——— from ——— to ———

District.	Month.	Rain Guage.	Positions of Guage.																				Remarks.
			I	T.	I.	T.	I	T	I.	T.	I.	T.	I.	T	I.	T.	I.	T	I.	T.	I.	T.	
		Measurement by the rod, ...																					
		Actual result, ...																					Average.
		Measurement by the rod, ...																					
		Actual result,.....																					Average.
		Measurement by the rod, ...																					
		Actual result,.....																					Average.
		Measurement by the rod, ...																					
		Actual result,.....																					Average.

Revenue Dept., Press No. 21.

DETAILED Statement of sums due to Zemindars and for lands taken up for the _____ Road in

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Name of Village.	Quantity of land in acres.	Jumma of one year.	Rate of Settlement per acre.	Period for which remission is claimed.	Amount of remission due to the end of	*Desite* Quantity of land in acres.

Date.

Jageerdars, on Account of remission and compensation
Zillah _____

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ARREARS.								
duct Juma of the of the old road.								
Juma of one year.	Period of which Juma is demanded.	Amount due.	Balance due to individuals.	Add value of grain, trees, houses, wells, &c.	Compensation due to Jageerdars for loss of Revenue at 10 years purchase	Compensation due for loss of proprietary rights at 15 years purchase at 10 p. c. on Government Juma.	Total amount due to individuals.	Remarks.

Signature.

CIRCULAR NO. 30.

Dated 21st July 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

GENERAL.

Requests that all Circulars on Revenue matters and all letters of special references be entered in the Index of correspondence, & all those that are unimportant, or matters of form, be excluded.

I have the honor to request, that in your Index of correspondence, *all* Circulars relating to the Revenue Department may be entered, those *only* excepted which may call on your District Officers to submit periodical Returns over-due. Under this direction, all circular letters communicating your own instructions, or instructions received from or through this office, or calling for information or report, on any subject, will appear in your Index; *none* will be omitted except those above specified.

2.—In like manner, I request that all letters addressed to any of your subordinates, consequent on receipt of replies from this Office, to special references submitted by you, may appear in your Index. Under the practice now followed in some offices, I am not sufficiently informed of what is going on.

CIRCULAR NO. 32.

Dated 1st August 1853.

To all Commissioners, Revenue Surveyors and the Civil Engineer, Punjab.

REVENUE.

GENERAL.

Dates of letters are to be entered at their

I have the honor to annex, for your information and guidance, copy of a Circular No. 8, dated 28th ultimo, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, requiring that letters be dated at the commencement, instead of the conclu-

commencement, and references to be made as complete as possible in themselves.

sion, and that references be made as complete as possible in themselves, so as to avoid the necessity of referring to previous correspondence, for a correct apprehension of the matter referred.

2.—I beg your particular attention to these injunctions, and have only to add, with reference to the first portion of them, that it will be convenient to give the date of a letter, whenever it may occupy more than a page, at the conclusion as well as at the commencement.

CIRCULAR No. 8.

No. 958.

From P. Melvill, Esq., Secy. to the Chief Commissioner, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

Dated Lahore, the 28th July, 1853.

General.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to request, that you will require all officers, to date their official correspondence on the first page, under the address, instead of, as is often done, at the conclusion of a letter; the latter practice, where voluminous correspondence has to be read and criticised, is very inconvenient.

2.—The Chief Commissioner desires me further to request, that all references may be made as complete as possible in themselves, so as to admit, as far as possible, of a decision on the case, rom the papers furnished.

3.—Many officers are careful to complete their correspondence, in the mode indicated, but others are so careless, that they too often necessitate a reference to the whole of the papers

which have preceded the reference; instances sometimes occur, in which even dates of the letters quoted are not given. A covering letter should invariably contain a brief outline of the case under reference.

CIRCULAR NO. 33.

Dated 1st August, 1853.

To all Commissioners in the Punjab Proper, except Lahore.

REVENUE.

JAGHEERS.

States that the difference between the assumed and actual value of a Jageer should be assigned in rateable proportion both to the Jageerdar and the Government; when the Govt. has a share.

The late Board of Administration, in reporting the numerous Jagheers of the Punjab, for the orders of Government, were compelled, in the absence of more precise information, to assume the value of each, at the sum entered in the Durbar records of the original grants. The "value" thus recorded, is found, in almost every instance, of a jagheer which has been for any reason brought under assessment, either by regular or summary settlement, to have been greatly over estimated, and this has given rise to a question, as to the distribution of the difference between the assumed and the actual value, in all cases, where the Jageer has been, under the Government Orders, in part released, and in part resumed; or, though maintained in its integrity during the life of the incumbent, has to be reduced on his demise. For example, in the particular case which gave rise to this question, a Jageer, nominally rated at Rupees 6,220, was maintained for the life of the incumbent, and it was ordered that, on his decease, "a Jageer of Rupees 4,000 should descend to his son." The incumbent Jageerdar recently died, and the villages, valued at Rupees 6,220, having been intermediately assessed by the Settlement Officer at Rs. 4,384, the question arose, whether the son should receive lands assessed at Rs. 4,000, or only lands assessed at a sum, which should bear

to the actual value of the whole Jageer, the same proportion which the sum of Rs. 4,000 bore to the assumed value thereof.

2. As cases of this nature are, I believe, numerous throughout the Punjab, I think it useful to inform you, that it has been ruled by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, that any difference between the assumed and the actual value of a Jageer, in part released and in part resumed, is to be assigned, in rateable proportions, both to the Jageerdar and to the Government. I request that you will deal with any cases of this kind, that may come before you, on this principle.*

CIRCULAR NO. 36.

Dated 12th August, 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

SUNUDS.

Requests that original Sunuds be always filed with record of investigation, and copies if required given to claimant; which should be rendered as nearly facsimile as possible.

I find, from proceedings that have come before me, that sunuds, filed by parties claiming the continuance of cash allowances, which they received under the former Government, or the maintenance of rent free tenures in land, are occasionally returned to the parties in question, copies being retained with the record. I have to request, that you will strictly prohibit this practice, which not only facilitates fraud, but renders it impossible for the superior authorities, who may have occasion to review the proceedings, to form any opinion as to the genuineness or otherwise of the sunud, on which the claim must, always, mainly rest.

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* *N. B.*—Copy under docket to Lahore, Cis and Trans-Sutlej States "for information."

No. 1587, Lahore.
No. 1588, Cis-Sutlej States.
No. 1589, Trans-Sutlej States.

2. Any claimant, wishing it, may be furnished with an authenticated copy of the sunud, but that copy should be, as nearly as possible, a fac-simile of the original; it should exhibit every interpolation, alteration, or addition, that may be observable, and each line of the copy should contain the same words (neither more nor less), that appear in each line of the original sunud. If the paper, on which the sunud is written, should seem to have been washed; or there should be about it any other suspicious appearances, which cannot be easily shown in the copy; a note to that effect should be entered on the face of the latter, before delivery to the applicant.

CIRCULAR NO. 35.

Dated 14th September, 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

TREASURY.

Directs that losses incurred in providing supplies to Troops be charged in a Contingent Bill to be submitted direct by the Collector or other Officer to the Military Auditor General.

I have the honor to forward, for the guidance of your District Officers, copies of a letter No 2145, dated 2nd June 1853, and its enclosures, from the Secretary to the Government N. W. Provinces, to the Suddur Board of Revenue, which has been communicated to me by the Accountant, N. W. Provinces, regarding the mode of adjusting losses incurred in providing supplies for troops.

No. 2145.

From W. Muir, Esq., Secretary to Government of the N. W. P., to G. J. Christian, Esquire, Secretary to the Suddur Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, Agra, dated 2nd June, 1853.

Revenue Department.

With reference to Mr. Officiating Assistant Secretary Forbes' letter, No. 1301, to your address, dated the 11th April last, and its previous corres-

pondence, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, to transmit, for the information of the Board, the accompanying copy of a letter No. 238, from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, dated the 11th ultimo, with its annexure; pointing out the mode of adjusting the expenses incurred in collecting supplies for troops.

No. 238.

From Lieut. Col. R. J. H. Birch, Officiating Secretary to the Govt. of India, in the Military Dept., to W. Muir, Esquire, Secy. to Govt. of the N. W. Provinces, dated Fort William, 11th May 1853.

From the Accountant Military Dept.

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch, No. 6967 A. of the 4th ultimo, and to request, that you will move the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces, to cause the necessary instructions to be issued to the Collectors of Revenue, and other Officers in charge of Treasuries, to adjust the expenses incurred in collecting supplies for troops, in the manner suggested by Mr. Walker.

No. 6967.

From R. Walker, Esq., Accountant Military Dept., to Lieut. Col. R. J. H. Birch, C. B., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Military Department, dated Fort William, 4th April, 1853.

Office of Auditor Military Dept.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 536, dated the 18th ultimo, forwarding, for report, one, in original, from the Deputy Military Auditor General, under date the 11th idem, in which that officer solicits instructions, as to whether he may discontinue passing Contingent Bills, for losses incurred in the collection of supplies for troops on the march, with reference to the orders of Government, in two recent instances, authorizing similar items to be written off to profit and loss.

In reply, I have the honor to state, that, in my opinion, it would be desirable to continue the practice which has heretofore been followed, as laid down in para. 10 of the Government General order of the 2nd January 1833, No 15, viz., "any loss, however, which may be incurred in providing supplies for Troops, may be charged in a Contingent Bill." The Bill should be forwarded direct to the Military Auditor General, by the Collector, or other disbursing Officer, and the amount held in the latter's inefficient balance until audited, when it should be charged off to the Military Department. This plan would ensure a simple and speedy adjustment, and would ensure the submission of such bills for the orders of Government, through the proper channel of the department of Military audit, as is usually followed, in regard to other expenses incidental to the march of Troops through a district, which are paid by Civil Officers.

Should the Most Noble the Governor General in Council be pleased to approve of these views, I would respectfully suggest, that a communication be made to the Governments of Bengal, and the N. W. Provinces, with a view to the general adoption of the mode of adjustment recommended in the preceding paragraph, by Collectors of Revenue, and other Officers in charge of Civil Treasuries, under those Governments, respectively.

The original enclosure of your letter under reply, is herewith returned, as requested.

CIRCULAR NO. 36.

Dated 19th September, 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.
MAAFEES.

The plots of land, which have been, or may be hereafter, released, rent free, for the lives of present occupants in the Punjab, and the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, are exceedingly numerous,

To prevent the unauthorized continuance of life tenures prescribes rules for observance, and forwards form of a Register.

and though, separately, of small extent and little value, collectively, they will not, on a moderate computation, be worth less, probably, than 10 lacs per annum. This constitutes a very considerable alienation of the Public Revenue, and it is necessary that means should be taken, to protect the reversionary interests of Government, by securing legitimate lapses as they occur.—It is only when the amount of the alienation is regarded in the aggregate, that the importance of preventing unlawful succession to individual holdings, can be adequately appreciated.

2. There is, comparatively, little, or no, difficulty, in providing against the fraudulent appropriation of cash pensions, and there is, in the pecuniary responsibility of the Officer in charge of the Treasury, a very efficient check, on want of care and circumspection, in the payment of them. He derives, moreover, great assistance from the precautions which have been prescribed. The Pensioner must appear in person, at stated periods, and on each occasion establish his identity, before payment can be made, and, if he fail to attend for two years, his name is liable to be struck off the Pension List. With these rent-free holders for life, the case is otherwise. The tenure is not, as in the case of a pension, periodically brought under the notice of the district officer. Though it lapse, it may escape resumption, and some person benefits, while the Government suffers a loss of Revenue. But a pension can hardly lapse without the fact being discovered, and it is almost impossible, with moderate care, that a pension, which has lapsed to Government, should continue to be paid. It has nowhere been customary, I believe, to require the attendance of rent-free holders, on any occasion; many of them are non-resident, and leaving their lands to be cultivated by others, only visit the village, when the crops come to maturity to receive their share. It is quite possible, therefore, that unless some plan of periodical scrutiny be established, many maafee

dars may die, without the knowledge, even of the headmen of the village, in which their lands lie ; and it is also possible, that the headmen, feeling themselves secure from requisition, may, for their own purposes, wilfully conceal the decease of rent-free holders.

3. With the view of preventing, hereafter, the unauthorized continuance of life tenures, the following rules are circulated, and it is hoped that, if they be duly observed, all lapses of such will be brought to light, as they occur :—

1*st.*—As soon as the rent free cases of any Pergunah have been finally disposed of, a register (in the vernacular) of all tenures released for life, is to be prepared, according to the form No. I. annexed, by the investigating officer, in duplicate. One copy is to be retained in, or made over to, the District Office, as the case may be ; and the other is to be deposited in the Tehseeldaree, to which the Purgunah belongs.

2*nd.*—All villages, in which there is any land released rent-free for life, having been thus ascertained, recognizances must be taken from the headmen and Putwaries, binding them, under penalties, to report immediately at the Tehseeldaree, the decease of the holders (except in the case of those, who do not reside in the District). On receiving such a report, the Tehseeldar will intimate the fact to the District Officer, who will resume, either the whole tenure, or the share of the deceased, according to the conditions of the final order passed in the rent free case.

3*rd.*—The following directions are to be observed in the preparation of the Register, viz.:—

A.—The first eleven columns of the Register will be filled up in the office of the investigating Officer ; the remaining columns will remain blank, until the contingencies, for which they are intended to provide, shall arise.

B.—If a holding should have been released for the lives of two or more occupants, with the condition that the share of each shall lapse at his death ; it will be requisite to enter, in the 9th column, a detail, showing the extent of each share ; and each sharer will have a separate No. prefixed to his name, in the 4th column. But if the order should be, that the tenure shall not be interfered with, until the death of the last survivor ; neither detail of share in column 9, nor separate Nos. for each individual in column 4, will be necessary. The name of all the sharers will appear, nevertheless, in the 5th column, but one No. will suffice, prefixed to the first name, and the others will be subordinate to it.

C.—Care should be taken, in drawing out the Descriptive Roll, to avoid the ordinary phraseology (*Moo-seeah, Kooshadeh abroo, boolund beenee*, &c.,) and to record, if possible, some physical peculiarity, some visible mark on the person, by which the Maafeedar may be surely identified.

D.—The 12th column will be useful occasionally ; a Descriptive Roll, which is correct one year, may be say incorrect half a dozen years afterwards ; and it seems desirable, to provide for the changes of appearance which may be caused, either by age, or accident.

4th.—In April of each year, every rent free holder for life, whose name has come on the Register, will be required, if a resident of the District where his land is situate, to appear before the Tehseeldar of the Division ; and it will be the duty of that Officer, to identify the person of each who may attend ; and certify his existence, and the changes in his appearance ; as well as to report the deaths which may not have been before discovered and reported, as explained in the several clauses of the following rule.

5th.—After the Official year has come to a close, and before the end of the following May; it will be the duty of the Tehseeldar, to draw up a list in the form No. II. annexed; and submit it for the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. This return will exhibit the state of things, exactly as it stood, on the last day (30th April) of the year just ended; and the following directions must be carefully observed in its preparation:—

N. B This List is intended to be annual, and its preparation in the month of May is directed, in order that the state of the tenures, as they stood at the end of the year, which will have just closed, may be exhibited on the first occasion of its submission. It will be compiled from the register; on the second and subsequent occasions, it will be compiled from the list of the preceding years, but each maafeedar, as long as he lives, will retain in one column, or another, of each annual list, the No. prefixed to his name in the Register.

A.—In the second column, will be entered the serial Nos. for the year.

B.—In the 3rd column, will be entered the Nos. prefixed in the "*Register*," to the names of those Maafeedars, who have died during the year just ended,* and whose tenures have consequently been resumed during its currency.

* This statement is supposed to be prepared in May (the first month) of the new year.

C.—In the 4th column, will be entered the Nos. prefixed, as above described, to the names of those Mafeedars, who were either alive on the last day of the year *just ended*, or whose death, up to that day, had not been ascertained.

D.—The headings of the 5th and 6th columns explain themselves.

6th.—This, as I have stated, will be an *annual* list, and I have described the mode of its preparation for the first year of its submission. On subsequent occasions, the 2nd column of the list will exhibit a distinct series of Nos. Those Nos. which appeared in the 3rd column of the preceding year's list, will be excluded altogether; as representing tenures, which had lapsed at the date of the last report.

7th.—The District Officer, on seeing the list, will cause the entries to be carefully tested, by comparison with those in the Register, or in the list, of the preceding year (see marginal note to rule 5th) ; and will then enter his orders respecting absent or deceased Maafeedars ; and record, also a separate proceeding, as the foundation of any orders that he may issue, either to secure the attendance or ascertain the existence, of absentees ; or to bring the lands of those deceased under settlement.

8th.—In order to ensure, as far as possible, that the decease of non-resident Maafeedars* shall be duly reported ; it is directed, that extracts from the Register, containing the names of non-resident Maafeedars, be sent to the District Officers of those districts where they live ; with a request that the Tehseeldar of the mehal, may be required to proceed year by year, as directed in the foregoing rules ; submitting his annual lists, through his own immediate superior, to the officer in whose district the land may be situated.

*N. B By the term "non-resident" I mean those, who do not reside within the district, in which their tenures may be.

5. The Annual Lists, above prescribed, will continue to be submitted by each Tehseeldar, for each purguneh, so long as any life holdings remain unresumed. Each list submitted in May, will exhibit, exactly, the state of things existing on the 30th of the preceding month ; and the original register also, (in the 12th and 14th columns of which the decease of each Maafeedar, as it occurs, and the Tehseeldar's report of it, must be punctually and regularly entered,) will always be available for the purpose of attesting the entries in the annual lists. It seems to me that, if these rules be properly enforced ; and those headmen, or Putwaries, who may carelessly omit, or wilfully neglect, to report the decease of Maafeedars, agreeably to their recognizances, are adequately punished ; no legitimate lapses will escape the notice of the District Officer.

6. As regards Districts subject to the authority of the Chief Commissioner, there will be, I apprehend, no difficulty in carrying out the provisions of rule 8th; nor, I presume, will the Collectors of the N. W. Provinces, be otherwise than willing, to give proper effect to it. They may be furnished, if necessary, with an extract from, or a copy, of these rules.

7. The forms appended to this Circular are, No. I.—the form of the Register to be prepared by the investigating officer—and No. II—the form of the annual List of the latter. There are two for two years (in the same form of course), the one succeeding the other; in both of which, as well as in the Register, I have caused fictitious entries to be made, in red ink, with a view to illustrate the directions for their preparation.

8. I have only to request further that, as regards pergunnahs, in which the rent free investigation may have been completed, you will give retrospective effect to these instructions; and that you will take care to ensure a strict observance of them prospectively. Your annual circuits through your Division, will give you opportunities of examining the Registers within the Sudder Office and the Tehseeldarees, and of satisfying yourself, as well that they are properly kept up, as that the Annual Lists are punctually submitted.

FORMS of Registers to be maintained, for recording and identifying, from year to year, all holders of rent-free grants; or Jagheers, released for their lives only.

No.

REGISTER of Rent-free tenures released for life in Pergunnah _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Name of Maafeedar with Particulars of Parentage, &c.					
Pergunnah.	Name of village in alphabetical order.	No. of the case or the Maafee Regr. of the pergunnah.	No. of the Maafeedar	Name and age.	Name of father.	Caste.	Residence with specification of village, pergunnah and District.	Extent of land in Ghoomaos, or statute acres.	Specification of orders passed regarding the tenure, viz. whether it shall be maintained, for the lives of all the sharers in its integrity, or whether the share of each individual holder shall lapse at his death.
SOWRIAN.	Aspoor,	13	1	Bala,..	Jawun,..	Brahmin,	M. Rhanpoor, P. Sourean .. Z. Umritsur,	10 Acres.	Released for life.
	Ditto,	15	2	Shahzada,..	Russool,	Shaikh,..	M. Jeypoor, .. P. Lahore. .. Z. Lahore,..	15 Acres,	For life of both,..
				Gholam,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	
	Akberpoor,..	25	3	Hurdial,	Hursookh	Khatree,..	M. Akberpoor. P. Sourean, Z. Umritsur,	20 Acres	The share of each to lapse at his death,
			4	Hurkishen,	Ditto,	Ditto,		15 Acres	50 Acres.
			5	Ajeet,	Ditto,	Ditto,		15 Acres	
	Ditto,	28	6	Ram Singh,	Jehug Singh,	Brahmin,	M. Akberpoor, P. Sourean, Z. Umritsur,	20 Acres,	For his life,
	Bakerpoor,..	36	7	Sivagir,	Luchmungir, his Gooroo,	Goshain,..	M. Bakerpoor, P. and District as above, ...	20 Acres,	Ditto,
	Ditto,	38	8	Sheoram,..	Debee..	Brahmin,..	Ditto Ditto,	5 Acres,	Ditto,

I.

*District*_____ *made up to the 30th April* 1845, *i. e. to the end of* 1844-45.

11	12	13	14	15	16
		Particulars as to decease of Maafeedar.			
Descriptive Roll of the Maafeedar.	Changes in the appearance of the Maafeedar arising from age, accident or otherwise.	Date of decease.	Date of Tehseeldar's report of decease.	Date of District Officer's orders for resumption.	REMARKS.
Age 65, tall, hair grey, beardless, has a squint in his right eye, ...	..	27th. August 1846.	28th August 1846.	1st Sept. 1846.	
Shahzada, 46 years old, short and stout, long beard, grizzled; has the scar of a wound on his left forearm, ...	..	Shahzada. July 10, 1845.	11th July 1845. Tehseeldar of Lahore. ..	.. ..	Deputy Commissioner's order, dated July 20, directs that while Gholam lives, the tenure continue.
Gholam, 42, strong resemblance to his brother, halts in his gait, owing to deformity in his right foot, ...					
Hurdial, 56 years old, grey headed, is marked deep with the small pox, by which his left eye has been injured, ..		Hurdial, Sept. 15, 1846.	16th Sept., 1846.	Sept. 20, 1846.	
Hurkishen, 52, brother of preceding, remarkably tall and thin, no particular mark, but has lost a front tooth, and speaks very indistinctly, ...	..				
Ajeet, 37, a tall and exceedingly powerful man; very fair complexion, has a long black beard, nose very much flattened, grey eyes, ...	..	Ajeet, Dec. 15 1845.	18th Dec. 1845.	22nd Decr., 1845.	
Ram Singh, 65, decrepid, bent double with rheumatism, walks with great difficulty. The fore-finger of his left hand crooked.					
Age 70, shout and tall and nearly toothless, left eye smaller than the other, as if by accident, half the eyebrow being gone.	..	20th April 1846.	22nd April 1846.	26th April, 1846.	
50 years old, stammers in his speech, thin and short	..	August 1846.	1st Sept., 1846.	4th Sept. 1846.	The precise date of Sheoram's death was not ascertained, as he was on pilgrimage at the time.

No. II.

LIST of Life Rent-free Holders in Pergunnah _____ District _____

for the year 1845-46.

Name to Pergunnah.	Serial No. for the year 1845-46.	No. of the Maafeedars as entered in column 4 of the "Register." Resumed.	Free.	Name of Maafeedar.	Date of appearance or report of non-attendance.	Change in personal appearance or report of decease.	Orders of Deputy Commissioner.
SOWRIAN.	1		4	Bala, ...	20th April, 1846,	No change.	
	2	..	2	Shahzada & Gholam, ..	Gholam, 2nd April, 1846,	Shahzada died, 10th July, 1845,	Ordered that the land remain free for the life of Gholam.
	3	..	4	Hardyal, ...	16th April 1846,		
	4	..	4	Hurkishun, ...			
	5	5	..	Ajeet, ...	.....	Died, 15th Dec., 1845,	Ordered that Ajeet's share of 15 acres be resumed, 22nd December 1845.
	6	..	6	Ram Singh, ...	16th April, 1846,	Has nearly lost the sight of one eye.	
	7	7	..	Siva Gir, ...	.....	Died, 20th April, 1846,	Ordered that the land be resumed, 26th April, 1846.
	8	..	8	Sheoram, ...	Has not attended. Headmen report that he left the village on a pilgrimage in February 1846, and that they have heard nothing since.	.....	Ordered that the land be made over in trust to the Lumbardars, and that the Tehseeldar before the Khureef (1st Sept. 1846) report whether anything has been heard of the Maafeedar.

No. II.

LIST of Rent-free holders for life in Pergunnah _____ District _____ for the year 1846-47.

Name of Pergunneh.	Serial No. for the year 1846-47.	No. of Maafeedar as entered in Column 4 of the "Register." Resumed.	Free.	Name of Maafeedar.	Date of appearance or report of non-appearance.	Change in personal appearance or report of decease.	Orders of Deputy Commissioner.
SOWRIAN.	1	1	...	Dass, ...		Died, 27th August 1846,	Resumed by order, dated 1st September 1846.
	2		2	Ghoolam, ...	15th April, 1847.	Has had small-pox and is marked	
	3	3	...	Hurdyal, ...		Died, 15th September 1846,	Ordered that his share of 20 acres be resumed, 20th September 1846.
	4	...	4	Hurkishen, ...	18th April 1847.		
	5	...	6	Ram Sing, ...	20th April 1847.		
	6	8	...	Sheoram, ...	... ...	Died in August 1846, as reported on 1st Sept. 1846.	Ordered that the land be resumed, 4th September 1846.

Tehseeldaree Souvian,
The 20th May, 1846.

CIRCULAR NO. 38.

Dated 30th September 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.
(TUCCAVEE)
Rules to be observed in grant of Tuccavee advances.

The late Board of Administration, in their Circular No. 41 of the 18th July 1850, laid down certain rules, for the granting of Tuccavee advances, and in a subsequent Circular No. 13, dated 9th April 1851, they drew attention to those rules, which seemed to have been frequently contravened. It has recently come to my notice, that the practice of District Officers is still opposed to the rules referred to, in two particulars.

2nd.—Commissioners of Divisions were alone declared competent to sanction Tuccavee advances; and parties applying for advances, were required to shew, that they had actually made preparations for the work they proposed to undertake, before their applications could be entertained. It was, of course, necessary, with advertence to the latter rule, that the fact of preparations having been made, should be stated in the application; yet no such certificate has been considered necessary, and officers have, in contravention of the 1st rule, made advances without waiting for the sanction of superior authority.

3rd.—Should these practices be found to prevail in your Division, I have the honor to request, that you will take measures to put a stop to them. Proofs, such as are indicated in the late Board's Circular No. 41, of the application being, *bonâ fide*, for the purpose set forth, should be distinctly stated; and District Officers should, at the same time, be enjoined to allow no delay to occur, in submitting applications made to them. You will, yourself, be careful, that such applications are quickly responded to.

CIRCULAR NO 39.

Dated 4th October, 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.
(JAGHEERS & MAAFEES.)

Resumption of Jagheers and ma fees to be held as commencing from the harvest (i e 1st March or 1st Sept.) immediately after occurrence of event leading to resumption.

A diversity of practice, in regard to the resumption of Jagheers and rent free holdings, having been brought to my notice ; I have the honor to point out, for your information, and for the guidance of your District Officers, that all Jagheerdars and rent free holders, of whatever class, should be considered as holding ; not from month to month, but from harvest to harvest ; and that all resumptions should take effect, from the commencement of the harvest next following the event, which may, in each case, lead to the resumption—the Rubbee being regarded as commencing on the 1st March, and the Khurreef on the 1st September.

2*nd.*—These instructions apply, as well to rent free plots of land, as to integral villages, or specific portions of villages, held in Jagheer.

CIRCULAR NO. 44.

Dated 9th November, 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.
(TREASURY.)

Rules for payment of Mofussil establishments.

I have been requested by the Judicial Commissioner, to issue such instructions as may appear to me expedient, for the disbursement of pay to Mofussil Establishments. The necessity of some well considered plan has been, as you are aware, brought to notice, by the embez-

zlement of a sum of money, which was entrusted to a single Burkundaz, for conveyance to a District Police Chowkee.

2.—The rule which appears at page 82, of the Accountant's Manual, that "the salaries of the Tehseeldar and Establishments should be remitted in hard cash, &c.," has been superseded in the N. W. Provinces; as stated by the Accountant, in a letter No. 6,646, dated 31st December 1852, to the address of the Secretary, late Board of Administration—and there is therefore no objection, to the pay of Mofussil Establishments being disbursed by the Tehseeldars, on warrants, or purwannahs, of the District Officers.

3.—You will, therefore, communicate to your District Officers, the following rules, and require their observance:—

1st.—All Mofussil Establishments, excepting those which, as being nearer to the Suddur Station, can be more conveniently paid from the Suddur Treasury, shall receive their salaries from the Tehseeldaree, within the circle of which they are posted.

2nd.—Every Thannahdar shall, by the first of each month, send to the Tehseeldar of his Division, a pay abstract of all the establishments subordinate to him; and the Tehseeldar shall forward it, together with the abstract of his own Establishments, to the Deputy Commissioner.

3rd.—The Deputy Commissioner, after due scrutiny and examination, shall countersign the abstract; and endorse upon it, a warrant to the Tehseeldar, for payment of the amounts therein exhibited.

4th.—The aggregate of each Thannahdar's abstract, shall be paid to him, and his receipt taken for the whole amount.

The Tehseeldar will himself pay each individual of his own Establishment, and take his separate receipt.

5*th.*—The salaries of the Mofussil Establishments shall be disbursed on the 20th of each month, on account the month preceding; or if the warrant of the Deputy Commissioner should not have been received by that date, then on receipt of the warrant.

6*th.*—These disbursements will be exhibited in the Tehseeldar's "*Waz Kham*" and "*Jumeh Khurch;*" the date of Deputy Commissioner's order being quoted and the receipts of the several Officers will be sent in to the Deputy Commissioner, by the Tehseeldar, as vouchers for the disbursements.

7*th.*—If assets should at any time be wanting, the Tehseeldar shall make a timely report to that effect and the Deputy Commissioner shall either remit to him, in hard cash, the aggregate amount of the pay abstracts of all the Establishments in his circle, under an adequate escort; or, if sufficient funds should be available at any other Tehseeldaree, less distant than the Suddur Station, the Deputy Commissioner will authorize the Tehseeldar, reporting deficiency of assets, to draw on the neighbouring Tehseeldar, for the requisite amount. The Deputy Commissioner will address his warrant to the latter, and direct him to make over the money to an escort of the strength noted in the margin,* which the drawing Tehseeldar will be required to detach for the purpose.

* 1 Jemadar
4 Burkundazes.
1 Sowar.

8*th.*—Wherever, under the preceding rule, the salaries of Mofussil Establishments within one Tehseeldaree, may be disbursed by the Tehseeldar of another Division; the latter shall take a receipt for the aggregate amount of all the abstracts, from the Tehseeldar drawing upon him, as a voucher to be at-

tached to his monthly accounts; and this latter officer shall then proceed as directed in rule 4th.

4 —The plan prescribed in rule 7th and 8th appears to me preferable to the detention, at the Tehseeldaree, of collections for the purpose of meeting the demands under notice. Any general permission to retain money at the Tehseeldaree, is liable to abuse, and is more likely to lead to derangement of accounts, than the rules above enjoined.

5.—The Judicial Commissioner will issue such subsidiary orders, for the distribution of pay to the Police, as he may think proper.

CIRCULAR NO. 45.

Dated 15th November, 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.
(GENERAL)

Correspondence regarding powers, conduct, or character of English Officers to be conducted in English, not in vernacular.

I have recently, on more occasions than one, observed that discussions regarding the relative powers of European Officers, and correspondence on the subject of their official character and conduct, have been conducted in the Vernacular language. All matters of this kind had much better, for obvious reasons, be disposed of by correspondence in the English language, and I request that you will prohibit a contrary practice.

CIRCULAR NO. 46.

Dated 16th November, 1853.

To all Commissioners of the Punjab.

I have reason to believe, that Assistant Commissioners are

REVENUE
(GENERAL)

Conveys instructions for Assistant Commissioners being employed in Revenue duties, and prescribes form of Register of work done to be kept up by them.

rarely employed on any duties connected with the Revenue Department.

2nd.—If the fact be admitted, it is not worth while to enquire into the cause. Wherever such may be the case, the District Officer, it appears to me, neglects an important duty, and at the same time perpetrates a positive injustice to his Assistant, by withholding, from him, opportunities of acquiring a familiarity with Revenue business, and thus qualifying himself for the independent charge, to which he must hope, at some future time, to succeed.

3rd.—There may be, of course, districts in which, exceptionally, the Assistants are entrusted, from time to time, with duties appertaining to the Revenue Department: I merely advert to what I believe to be the general practice; and I require you to aid in correcting it. I request you will point out to all your District Officers, that it is their duty to employ their Assistants, in the transaction of such Revenue business, as they may be qualified to discharge; and that, in the absence of such qualification, owing either to recency of appointment, or inexperience, or other cause; it is equally their duty, to afford the Assistants an opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of Revenue work, by making over to them cases of different classes, for investigation and report.

4th—I beg you will, yourself, take care, that this injunction is not overlooked or disregarded. The District Officers may determine, each according to his own discretion, what particular description of business he can, from time to time, most beneficially and conveniently commit to his Assistant, but it is to be understood, that the employment of Assistants in the Revenue Department, will in future be *insisted on.*

5th.—And in order that the superior authorities may have the means of ascertaining, that due effect is given to this order; and of judging, from time to time, what progress each Assistant is making, and what degree of attention is given by each District Officer, to the instruction of his subordinate; you will be pleased to direct, that every Assistant shall keep a Register of all cases, which may be made over to him, either for investigation, or final disposal; and shall, in the appropriate column, record an English Memorandum, embodying the circumstances of each case, together with the opinion which he may have expressed, or the final order that he may have passed upon it; and the reasons for either. This Register should be carefully examined, from time to time, by the District Officer, who, if he see reason to doubt the propriety, or the legality, of the Assistant's proceedings in any case, should send for the record, and, after perusal, enter, upon the Register, his own remarks and instructions. You will satisfy yourself, in the course of your visits to each station of your Division, that these Registers are properly kept up, and you will inform your District Officers, and Assistants, that I shall occasionally require them to be submitted for my inspection.

6th.—The preceding orders are to be considered applicable also to Extra Assistant Commissioners, whether European or native, other than those employed in the Settlement Department—with this difference, of course, that the native will record his opinion, or his order, on the Register, in his vernacular language.

7th.—I subjoin a Form in which the Register may be drawn out: the first five columns may be filled up in the vernacular language: the entries in the two last columns will be made by the Assistant, or the Deputy Commissioner, as may be; in the English language, and in his own hand-writing.

8th—These Registers will, in all probability, have to be produced before the Divisional Committees, which are about

to be established, for the half yearly examination of Assistants serving in the Punjab; and on an inspection of them, mainly, the judgment of the Committee, as to the practical efficiency of an Assistant in the Revenue Department, and his knowledge of Revenue business, will be formed.

Register of cases, appertaining to the Revenue Dept., investigated or decided by Mr. _____
Assistant Commissioner, during the month of _____ 185 _____

No	Description of case.	Name of parties.	Origin of case.	Nature of claim or application.	Opinion or final order of Assistant Commissioner with date thereof	Remarks by Deputy Commissioner.
1	Summary Suit.	Horil Sing, Plaintiff. Versus Dewan, Defendant	Petition of Plaintiff.	Claim to be restored to possession of 10 Beegahs of land as hereditary cultivator, the Defendant having ousted him contrary to the conditions of the Settlement	*In this column should be entered a pretty full account of the case, with the reasons of the Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner in detail for his opinion or order.*	*In this column the Deputy Commissioner should record any observations which the proceedings of the Assistant or Extra Assistant may suggest. He should specially notice any errors which the Assistant may have committed and point out what would have been the proper course.*
2	Diluvion.	Sham Sing Lumberdar of Jeypoor. Versus Government.	Urzee of Tehseelda of _____	Claim to remission of the Government demand on ___ Beegahs of land, swept away by the flood of the river.		

CIRCULAR NO. 47.

Dated 19th November, 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(TREASURY)

Comments on the state of the Inefficient Balances and points out necessity of exercising a vigilant control over them and of taking prompt measures for their adjustment.

The late Board of Administration, by their Circular No. 20, dated the 1st April 1852, called your serious attention to the state of the Inefficient Balance, of the local Treasuries in your Division, and pointed out the extreme importance of bringing all outstanding items to an early adjustment, as well as of enforcing greater circumspection in making advances, and more punctuality in securing their removal from the Inefficient Balance.

2nd—The latest returns, which were in possession of the Board, on the date of the Circular referred to, exhibited (after deducting remittances,) the large sum of Rs. 39,64,457 as held on the Inefficient Balances of the several Local Treasuries—more than a year and a half has elapsed since the Board's earnest injunctions for the adjustment of the items composing this amount, and the observance of a more cautious system, were issued; and yet there has been apparently no amendment whatever. I enclose a statement, shewing the Inefficient Balance in each Treasury of the Punjab, the Trans and Cis-Sutlej States, and the Trans-Indus Territory, as it stood on the 31st July last, that is, at the end of the 1st quarter of the current official year; the aggregate amounts, as you will see (exclusive of cash remittances) to the enormous sum of 41,51,806 Rs.

3rd.—You will observe, further, on reference to the statement first mentioned, (which has been sent to me by the Accountant) that, in the majority of Districts, the unadjusted ad-

vances were of more than 12 months' standing, on the 31st July last; and that, in nine Districts, some of them date as far back as 1849. It is evident, without examining the details, that proper attention has not been given, by many of the Deputy Commissioners, to the state of their Inefficient Balances, and that the orders of the late Board of Administration, that "no money, except on a written order, should ever be advanced; and no advances should ever be made, except on competent authority, and for emergent purposes," have not been observed. In the Punjab, the advances made to the commandants of Irregular Levies, and the Punjab Police, as well as to the Executive Engineers, for public buildings, and other works in progress, are excessively heavy, and that no sufficient means have been taken to secure the adjustment of them, is proved by the fact, that some have been standing on the Inefficient Balance since 1851. But this is not all; the same laxity is observable in regard to payments of pensions, and to advances for the pay of establishments, and contingencies; all of which are ordinarily adjustable within three months, on the mere submission of the prescribed Bills. Nevertheless, I am informed, that in not a few Districts, the ordinary contingent bills of the Revenue and Judicial Departments, are six months, and upwards, in arrears.

4th.—I beg to impress upon you the necessity of energetic measures being at once adopted, for bringing to a final adjustment, the numerous items, of all kinds, with which the Inefficient Balances are encumbered; and of such restrictions being laid on the Local officers, for the future, in regard to advances of the public money, as may not be inconsistent with the efficiency of the public service. With this view, I have to request, that during your visit to each station of your Division, in the present cold weather, you will examine, in concert with the Deputy Commissioners, the Inefficient Balance of every District Treasury, not cursorily, but *seriatim*, item by item, in regard to all advances of dates prior to the 31st July last; and point out

to him, the measures which should be taken to secure the adjustment of each, within ten days. After bringing your examination of each Inefficient Balance to a close, you will be good enough to report the fact for my information; and send to me a statement, similar in form to the Quarterly Abstract, exhibiting under each head, the amount of items outstanding up-to the 31st July, and you will, in your report, state the circumstances which have stood in the way of their being brought to account; whether in your opinion a proper system has been in force, and all ordinary precautions have been adopted; what Bills are in arrear, and for what reason; and what steps you have thought proper to take, for bringing the several classes of items to adjustment.

5*th*.—Further, I have to request, that you will immediately address all your District Officers on this subject, and point out to them the heavy responsibility which they incur, as well as the risk of loss to which the Government is exposed, by inattention to their Inefficient Balances, by too great facility in making advances, and supineness, afterwards, in recovering or adjusting them. You will require them to use their utmost efforts, to relieve their Inefficient Balance sheets of all items, up to the 31st July last, within 6 months from the present time; and to submit to me, before the 30th June 1854, a detailed report in regard to every item of advance, of whatever class, dating prior to the 1st August last, which may remain unadjusted on the 1st May 1854.

6*th*.—You will also desire your Deputy Commissioners to furnish you, on or before the 20th of each month, with a statement, shewing the dates on which their abstracts of establishments, and their Revenue and Judicial Contingent Bills (all of which are due on the 15th of the month) for the preceding month, may have been dispatched; and you will be pleased to forward to me a collective statement for the whole Division, to

be compiled in your Office from the several district returns; together with explanation of any delay that may have occurred, in the submission of any monthly Bills. The first statement to be forwarded to me, under this order, will be for the month of January 1854; and should be dispatched in time to be received in this Office by the end of February, and so with regard to future returns of the same kind.

7th.—Payment of pensions compose a very large item in the Inefficient Balance. In the Punjab there are, with few exceptions, pensions payable half yearly, on the 1st July and the 1st January, and the labor of preparing Pension Bills, is thus greatly abridged. I can see no reason, why any disbursements, on this account, should encumber the Inefficient Balance for more than three months; and I can attribute the accumulation, which appears under this head, in the accompanying abstract, to nothing else, than to ineffective supervision on the part of the District Officers. In order that delay in the submission of Pension Bills, for audit, may be checked; I require that the District Officers shall report to you, the date on which each such Bill may be dispatched; and that on the 1st September and 1st March of each year, you inform me, whether any, and what Pension Bills, are in arrear; to what Districts they appertain; and why they have not been prepared and forwarded to the Civil Auditor.

8th.—As regards advances made to the Guide Corps, Irregular Levies, and the Punjab Police; I am about, in pursuance of a suggestion received from the Accountant, to recommend to the Chief Commissioner, that they shall at once be brought under the rules, which apply to the salaries of all fixed Civil Establishments, viz., payment after Audit; and that no advances shall be made on their account, except in special cases. And in regard to advances which stand against Executive Engineers, for public works in progress; I will address the Superintending Engineer of the Punjab Circle, and call upon him, without de-

lay, to issue assignments upon the several Treasuries, to cover the amount of the advances made from each. In the meantime, you will enjoin upon the Local Officers, not to make further advances on the account in question, (except in cases of special emergency) without an assignment. I shall inform the Superintending Engineer that I have issued this injunction, and beg him to make his arrangements accordingly. That stringent instructions on this head, are called for, will be apparent to you, when I inform you, that the Executive Engineer at Kohat has received advances to the amount of Rs. 68,800; and at Peshawur to the extent of Rs. 1,48,000; while the Commandant of Police in the Derajat, has had advances of Rs. 1,31,600; and he of the Guide Corps, of Rs 95,000—and that all these items were unadjusted on the 31st July last, although some disbursements bore date the 15th March 1851, and others in August 1851.

9th.—I beg you will consider it an imperative duty, to scrutinize, with care, the quarterly reports of Inefficient Balance, as they are submitted to you; and to take serious notice of any remissness that may be observable, on the part of any of your District Officers, in bringing advances, and other payments, to adjustment. I shall expect to receive your abstract of these quarterly reports punctually, for each quarter, on the dates noted in the *margin; and, in order to mark and compare the progress made by each Division, in bringing down the Inefficient Balance to a moderate amount, I shall circulate an abstract similar to that which is received from Divisions, together with such remarks and instructions, as a consideration of the several returns may suggest.

* 31st August.
30th November.
28th February.
31st May.

STATEMENT shewing the Inefficient Balance of each Treasury, including and excluding unadjusted Remittances, in the Punjab and Trans-Indus, and Trans and Cis-Sutlej Territory, on the 31st July 1853.

Territory.	Districts.	Amount including unadjusted Remittances on 31st July 1853.			Deduct unadjusted Remittances.			Amount exclusive of unadjusted Remittances on 31st July 1853			REMARKS.
Punjab and Trans-Indus Territory.	Umritsur, ...	4,04,499	13	5	1,25,658	1	5	2,78,84	12	0	Appertaining to periods between 1849 and 31st July 1853.
	Dera Ghazee Khan,	1,77,593	10	3½	90,000	..	...	87 59.	10	3½	Ditto to ditto between 11th October 1851 and 31st do.
	Dera Ismael Khan,	4,36,373	0	9½	1,62 74[illegible]	12	5	2,73,62-	4	4½	Ditto to ditto between October 1849 and 31st ditto.
	Googaira, ...	97,358	13	7½	25,43	1	9	71 92	11	10½	Ditto to ditto between June 1849 and 31st ditto.
	Goojerat, ...	61,353	10	3	23,363	9	3	37,99	1	..	Ditto to ditto between 18th Dec. 1852 and 31st ditto.
	Goordaspore, ...	1,71,235	2	5	82,206	6	6	89,028	11	11	Per Treasury account for July 1853. In the absence of 1st Quarterly Report, the period over which the advances extend can not be given
	Goojranwalla, ...	29,283	6	6	5,0[illegible]	...	..	24,285	6	6	Appertaining to periods between 10th July 1852 and 31st July 1853.
	Huzara, ...	1,61,512	5	7	25,791	8	...	1,35,72[illegible]	13	7	Per Treasury account for July 1853 and appertaining to periods between April 1849 and 31st ditto.
	Jhelum, ...	1,78,096	6	0	1,58,358	4	10	19 738	1	2	Appertaining to periods between 21st June 1852 and 31st ditto.
	Jhung, ...	1,00,525	5	7	.....	...	...	1,00,525	5	7	Ditto to ditto between 8th June 1849 and 31st ditto.
	Khangurh, ...	5,597	3	6	.....	...	..	5,597	3	6	Ditto to ditto between February 1852 and 31st ditto.
	Kohat, ...	1,14,870	8	7	.....	...	...	1,14,87	8	7	Ditto to ditto between 12th April 1852 and 31st ditto.
	Lahore, including Pension Pay Mr	17,70,404	7	3	2,00,595	13	2	15,69 808	10	1	Ditto to ditto between 25th June 1849 and 31st ditto.
	Leiah, ...	73,420	15	4	28,990	...	...	44,430	15	4	Ditto to ditto between July 1849 and 31st ditto.
	Mooltan, ...	5,70,668	9	9¾	3 78,846	12	8	1,41,821	13	1¾	Ditto to ditto between April 1849 and 31st ditto.
	Peshawur, ...	6,64,923	15	6	1,73,476	14	6	1,91,447	1		Ditto to ditto between May 1849 and 31st ditto.
	Rawul Pindee, ..	52,826	10	1	16,956	14	2	35 869	11	11	Ditto to ditto between April 1850 and 31st ditto.

Territory.	Districts.	Amount including unadjusted Remittances on 31st July 1853.			Deduct unadjusted Remittances.			Amount exclusive of unadjusted Remittances on 31st July 1853			REMARKS.
Punjab & Trans-Indus Territory.	Sealkote, .. .	62,017	7	6½	... .	..	...	62,017	7	6½	Appertaining to periods between 10th Dec. 1852 and 31st July 1853
	Shahpore	75,944	9	3	71,424	11	3	4,519	14	...	Ditto to ditto between 7th March 1853 and 31st ditto.
	Total, ...	51,58 506	1	3¾	15,68,850	13	11	35,89,655	3	4¾	
Cis-Sutlej and Trans-Sutlej States.	Hoshiarpore, ...	1,25,249	11	10	8,000	...	...	1,17,249	11	10	Appertaining to periods between 31st Aug 1850 and 31st July 1853
	Jullunder, ...	1,06,048	6	...	32,618	8	...	73,429	14	...	Ditto to ditto between 11th July 1850 and 31st ditto.
	Kangra, ...	1,15,461	11	11	...	...	...	1,15 461	11	11	Ditto to ditto between December 1851 and 31st ditto.
	Total, ...	3,46,759	13	9	40,618	8	...	3,06,141	5	9	
	Umballa, ...	73,425	1	10	... ..	..	..	73,425	1	10	Appertaining to periods between July 1851 and 31st July 1853.
	Ferozepore,... ..	51,142	3	9	12,237	12	...	38,904	7	9	Ditto to ditto between April 1851 and 31st ditto
	Loodiana, ...	72,132	.	1	5,004	..	..	67,128	...	1	Ditto. to ditto between 11th May 1850 and 31st ditto
	Thuneysur,... ...	45 858	14	2	.....	...	...	45 858	14	2	Ditto to ditto between 31st Oct 1852 and 31st ditto.
	Soobathoo, ...	30,693	9	1	... .	..	. .	30,693	9	1	Ditto to ditto between 3rd Sept. 1851 and 31st ditto
	Total,... ...	2,73,251	12	11	17,241	12	...	2,56 010	...	11	
	Grand Total, ...	57,78,517	11	11¾	16,26,711	1	11	41,51,806	10	¾	

CIRCULAR NO. 48.

Dated 21st November, 1853.

To the Commissioners of Leia, Jhelum, Mooltan, and Peshwur.

REVENUE.

(PENSIONS.)

Requests that in submitting bills for purchase of pensions, the No. and date of letter transmitting Government sanction to the pension may be quoted.

It frequently happens, that in submitting, to this Office, Bills for the purchase of life pensions, the order of Government sanctioning the pension is misquoted, or does not belong to the Revenue Department; and thus considerable trouble is entailed upon my Establishment, in tracing the Pensioner's name, with a view to the passing of the Bill. In order to avoid this inconvenience in future, I have the honor to request, that you will, when submitting bills of this nature, quote, besides the Government order, the No. and date of the letter transmitting your copy of it; taking especial care to note the Department from which it was issued, should it belong to the late Board's time.

CIRCULAR NO. 50.

Dated 24th November 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(MUTATIONS.)

Requests that security be always taken from persons to whom villages are leased in farm, and that all farming leases be reported for Financial Commissioner's sanction, in forms prescribed.

I find, from proceedings which have come before me, that security is not invariably taken from persons to whom villages are leased in farm, for whatever cause. This is not the case universally; but instances of the omission have come under my observation—and I desire that no farming lease be sent up for my sanction; until security, equivalent in amount to the juma of the village leased, shall have been tendered, enquired into, and found to be sufficient and substantial.

2nd.—I think it requisite, also, to remind you, that every farming lease; whether owing to recusancy of the proved, or the ostensible, proprietors of the village, to engage for the revenue; or with a view to the realization of balances; or for any other cause; must be reported for my sanction. For reporting leases of the class first mentioned, a form is annexed; for forms of the second class, there is a standing form, which you will find in Appendix No. X. of "Directions for Collectors of Land Revenue." Any other farming lease, may be reported in an official letter, narrating the circumstances which have led to the necessity for it.

3rd.—You will communicate these instructions to Settlement, as well as District Officers. Farms on account of recusancy, are always reported from the Cis-Sutlej States, with copies of the Settlement Statement Nos II and III, and the remarks of the Settlement Officer, on the village and its assessment; and this practice I wish to have followed in all other Divisions, where settlements are in progress, or may be hereafter commenced.

FORM for reporting farming lease for sanction, in the case of recusant proprietors.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District.	Purgunah.	Village.	Revised Jumma.	Date on which revised Jumma was declared.	Date on which recusancy of Zemindars recorded.	Date of proclamation for Farm.	Name and Residence of farmer with date of tender.	Security entered.	Date on which farmer's tender was finally accepted.	Proposed period of lease.	REMARKS.

CIRCULAR NO. 51.

Dated 26th November, 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(INCREMENT AND DECREMENT)

Forwards forms of annual Increment and Decrement Statements, and conveys certain remarks and instructions in repect to them.

In my Circular No. 29, dated 17th July last, I informed you, that a form of statement for reporting cases of Increment and Decrement would be forwarded to you in due course; but, at that time, I overlooked the fact, that one and the same form of statement, cannot be made applicable to all parts of the country.

2nd.—According to the system which has been followed by the Settlement officers of the Cis-Sutlej States, and the Baree and Rechnab Doabs, all lands subject to inundation from the rivers, will be annually settled; the area actually left after the recession of the river, whether increment have occurred, or decrement, will be assessed; and thus the necessity of the reports, hitherto usual, of changes in the Government demand, owing either to accession of land, or abrasion, will be removed. In those Districts to which the system referred to has been, or may be hereafter, extended; the annual settlements of the lands subject to inundation, will be reported for sanction, as other summary settlements, in a form to be hereafter determined.

Again, in the Trans-Sutlej States, the regular settlement has been brought to completion; and in that division, the plan of annually assessing the low land was not followed—the condition usual in the N. W. Provinces, of alluvial increment exceeding 10 per cent of the malgoozaree area being liable to assessment, and of decrement to the same extent, conferring on the proprietors a right to claim re-settlement, having been adopted. The same rule obtains in other districts of the Punjab, which have

been only summarily settled; but it is obvious, that, from these latter, the same complete details, which the measurement records available in the Trans-Sutlej States, will readily afford, cannot be expected; and therefore the same form of statement will not be equally applicable to all, though the same system may prevail in all.

3rd.—I annex forms of two Statements, marked I D and II D, in which cases of Decrement and Increment, respectively, are to be annually reported by District officers of the Trans-Sutlej States, as well as of other Divisions, after the regular settlement shall have been completed; provided that it be found inexpedient, for any reason, to extend to them the system of annually assessing lands liable to inundation. Two other forms of Statement, marked I C and II C, are also transmitted herewith; and in these the Deputy Commissioners of those Districts, which have as yet been only summarily settled, are required to report, annually, cases of the nature under consideration.

4th.—You will take care, that these reports are submitted to the office, by the end of February, of each year.

5th.—The *Lahore Chronicle Press* has been supplied with these forms, and will supply them on Indent. They will be numered *Press* Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 19.

No. I C.

STATEMENT Shewing amount of Diluvion in the District of_____ during the year 185

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number.	Purgunnah.	Village.	Original area in acres.	Original jumma.	Rate per acre.	Decrement in acres.	Proposed reduction in jumma.	Proposed Jumma from Khurreef 185 -5 inclusive.	Remarks by Deputy Commissioner.	Remarks by Commissioner.

Deputy Commissioner's Office,

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Deputy Commissioner.

No. II C.

STATEMENT showing amount of Alluvion in the District of during the year 185

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10	11
Number.	Purgunnah.	Village.	Area as per survey.	Jumma by Summary Settlement.			INCREMENT Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Rates of proposed jumma per acre on culturable land.			Total increased jumma on Increment.			Total Annual jumma of mouzah.			Remarks by Deputy Commissioner.	Remarks by Commissioner.
			Acres.	Rs	A.	P.	Acres.			Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		

Deputy Commissioner's Office,
185 .

Deputy Commissioner.

No. I D.

TABULAR Statement showing the loss by Diluvion from the course of the _____ incurred in the village of _____ Purgunnah _____ Zillah _____ for the year 185 .

DETAILS OF LAND.	Area in acres shown by settlement record on last measurement recorded.	Area lost in this year.	Balance of area remaining.	Amount of assessments on land lost.		Total proposed for remission.	REMARKS.
				For Rubbee harvest	For Khurreef harvest		
Malgoozari land. { Irrigated, ... Unirrigated (Do Fuslie,) Do. (Ek Fuslie) Recently abandoned, .. Culturable waste, ... } Mafee, or Jageer, ... Forest and Jungle site of village, and otherwise barren.							This last measurement of this village recorded was in——— The rates of the Settlement Officer for this village, which is a class one of the——Chakk, are as follows. (*Here enter such rates as may be ascertainable and have furnished the guide in assessing the remission and reduction to be made.*) The assessment of this village as shown in the kistbundi of the year under report, was——— so that after sanction of the reduction now proposed it will be in future——— (*To which can be added such further remarks as the case may call for.*)
Total, ...							

Deputy Commissioner's Office,
_____ 185 .

Deputy Commissioner.

No. 11 D.

TABULAR Statement showing the Alluvial increment from the river _____ in the village of _____ Purgunnah _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Name of Village	Details of Land.	Area in Acres by measurement record of Settlement.	Alluvial increment.		Percentage of assessable increment.	Average rate of Regular Settlement Jumma.		Proposed assessment on increment.	Total Jumma.	Remarks shewing rates and grounds of assessment on the increment.
			Culturable.	Unculturable.		On Malgoozari.	On cultivation.			

Deputy Commissioner's Office,
_____ 185 .

Deputy Commissioner.

CIRCULAR NO. 56.

Dated 30th December 1853.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(TREASURY.)

Requests that District Officers be aided by Commissioners, in their efforts to lessen their Inefficient Balances.

SIR,—In continuation of my Circular No. 47, dated the 19th ultimo, on the subject of the Inefficient Balances of the Treasuries in your Division, I have the honor to annex an extract (para. 6) from the Accountant's letter to my address, No. 6903, dated the 19th instant; and to request, that, whether in the manner indicated by Mr. Grant, or otherwise, you will render to your District Officers, all the assistance in your power, in reducing the amount of their Inefficient Balances.

Extract from para. 6 of a letter No. 6903, dated 19th December 1853, from Accountant North Western Provinces, to the Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.

6.—" I take this opportunity to suggest, that you address the several Commissioners of Divisions, and other countersigning Officers in the Punjab, to give their earliest attention to all references from Local Officers, connected with the adjustment of items pending in Inefficient Balance; and to the disposal, with the least possible delay, of bills submitted for their countersignature. It is self-evident, that except the co-operation of controlling officers is accorded, the efforts of Deputy Commissioners, promptly to relieve their Inefficient Balance, will be unavailing."

CIRCULAR ORDERS

ISSUED

BY THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER

For the Punjab,

DURING THE YEAR 1854.

CIRCULAR NO. 1.

Dated 7th January, 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(MAAFEES.)

States that maafees held within Jagheer villages; are to be investigated in the same manner as similar tenures in Khalsah villages, and that, on lapse or resumption, they are to revert to the Jagheerdars, except in certain cases.

It was recently brought to my notice, that conflicting orders had been issued in regard to the investigation of claims to hold land rent-free within the limits of jagîr villages, held under grant from the British Government. With the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner, it has now been ruled, that all such claims are to be investigated and specific orders passed on them, just as if the tenures, to which they relate, lay in Khâlsah villages, and that on resumption, whether at once, on the ground of invalidity, or hereafter, on the death of the incumbent, or otherwise, the tenure shall lapse, not to the Government, but to the Jageerdar in whose estate it may be situated.

2nd.—The only tenures to be excepted from the operation of this rule, are those which may be proved by authentic sunuds to have been granted by the Maharajahs of Lahore—Ranjît Singh, Kharak Singh, and Shere Singh—or which, having been enquired into in the Jageer Office of the late Board of Administration, have been either resumed or maintained in favor of incumbents, under special orders of Government. These, if there be any within the limits of Jagîr granted by the Govern-

ment, are to be regarded as separate properties, and, on lapse, by death or otherwise, they will lapse to the British Government.

CIRCULAR NO. 2.

Dated 16th January, 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE. (GENERAL.) Directs that no Tehseeldar be prosecuted criminally, without sanction of the Chief Commissioner. The prosecution of other officers below that rank to be arranged by Commissioners.

It has been determined, in concurrence with the Chief Commissioner, that no Tahsîldar shall be prosecuted criminally, except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, on a full report to be submitted either through this office, or that of the Judicial Commissioner, with reference to the Department, whether Revenue or Judicial, in which the charges against the accused may have originated. You are authorized to direct the prosecution of all other Officers, attached to the Revenue Department, under the rank of Tahsîldar, and to determine the Court in which the accused shall be tried.

Note—For subsequent modifications of this order, see Circular No. 25, dated 5th May 1854.

CIRCULAR NO. 4.

Dated 4th February 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE. (GENERAL.) List of periodical returns.

With reference to my Circular No. 29, dated 7th July last, I have now the honor to annex a list of periodical returns to be submitted by District Officers to the Accountant N. W. Provinces. The second column shews the Press number of each statement. The *Lahore Chronicle Press* has been furnished with specimens of all the forms. and

those District Officers who employ it, will have only to specify in their Indents the numbers of the Forms they may require, to ensure a correct compliance with their requisitions.

CIRCULAR NO. 5.

Dated 7th February 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(GENERAL.)

A Tehseeldar with powers of a Deputy Collector, employed on special duty out of his own Tehseel, to receive Travelling Allowance at the rate of three-tenths of his salary.

It has been ruled by the Chief Commissioner that, whenever Tahsîldars shall be entrusted with the powers of Deputy Collector and shall be employed on special duty beyond the limits of their own Tahsîldarees, they shall be entitled to draw Travelling Allowance, during the actual period of such employment, at the rate of three-tenths of their salary, just as in the analogous case of a Tahsîldar, vested with the powers of a Deputy Magistrate, being deputed beyond the limits of his division, for which provision is made by Article 2586 (new edit.) of the Civil Auditor's Manual.

2nd.—In communicating this rule to your District and Settlement Officers, you are requested to inform them that, at the foot of each Bill for Travelling allowance receivable by a Tahsîldar, the absence of the Tahsîldar beyond the limits of his own Tahsîldaree must be certified by the Officer under whom he may be employed on special duty. Without this certificate the Civil Auditor will not pass the Bill.

CIRCULAR NO. 7.

Dated 6th March 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(PENSIONS.)

Pensions granted to ex Jagheerdars and Maafeedars, on account of lands resumed, not to be affected by vicissitudes of season or other contingencies. These pensions to be fixed at 6 or 8 per cent below assumed value of land resumed.

I have the honor to annex, for your information and guidance, the correspondence noted marginally,* by which it has been ruled that Pensions granted to Ex-Maafîdars and Jâgîrdars, whose lands may be resumed, shall not be affected by vicissitudes of seasons or other contingencies arising at a period subsequent to the final assessment of the resumed lands. In all such cases the amount of the pension is to be fixed at 6 or 8 per cent. below the assumed value of the land, to cover the risks of seasons and the expenses of collection.

* Extract para. 3rd from my letter No. 354, dated 6th December 1853, to Secy. to Chief Commissioner.

Extract para. 3, from a letter, No. 986, dated 23rd idem, to Govt. from ditto.

Copy of No. 143, dated 22nd February 1854, from ditto.

Extract from letter No. 354, *dated 6th December* 1853, *from Financial Commissioner to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.*

Para. 3.—" I also concur with the Commissioner in thinking that, when once the value of a resumed Puteedaree share has been finally determined, such contingencies as loss of area by diluvion, or by appropriation of land for public purposes, &c., should not affect the amount of the pension granted in lieu thereof. But it seems to me that the principle recently enjoined by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of making a deduction from the estimated or ascertained value of Jagîr lands, whenever cash pensions are granted in lieu, in order to cover the expenses of collection and the risks arising from vicissitudes of seasons, may be very reasonably and justly applied, in

future, to the pensions which the widows of deceased Putteedars in the Cis-Sutlej States, as well as females who have themselves had possession, and have now been ousted, are entitled, under existing orders, to claim. The Government takes over the land, giving a stipend equivalent to the assessment fixed thereon. There may be a loss consequent on diluvion, or appropriation of the land for a public purpose, or calamities of seasons may prevent the realization of the whole amount, and, therefore, I think the pensions granted to these parties should always be fixed 6 or 8 per cent. below the sum of the Jumma assessed on the shares, in lieu of which they may be granted."

Extract from letter No. 986, *dated* 23*rd December* 1853, *from Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to Officiating Secretary to the Government.*

Para. 3.—" With respect to the other point noticed by Mr Edmonstone, viz. whether a subsequent loss of area by diluvion or the appropriation of the land for public purposes should affect the amount of a pension which has once been granted in lieu of lands, I am desired to state, that the Chief Commissioner agrees with the Financial Commissioner and the Commissioner Cis-Sutlej States, that a pension once sanctioned by Government should not be interfered with, excepting only in the case of proved over-assessment of the land in lieu of which the pension was granted. In fixing pensions, especially where they are of considerable amount, the Chief Commissioner considers it expedient, that an abatement should be made, to cover the risk of seasons and expense of collections."

No. 142.

From P. Melvill, Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the affairs of the Punjab, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.

Dated Lahore, 22*nd February* 1854.

I have the honor, by desire of the Chief Commis-

sioner, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 44, dated 2nd instant; and to forward, for your information, a copy of my letter to Government,* regarding the reduction of the pension of Mussamat Rûpan—by which you will perceive, that the points adverted to in the 3rd paragraph of your letter No. 354, dated 6th December 1853, were referred to Government; with an expression of the Chief Commissioner's concurrence, with the opinion expressed by you; viz. "that a pension once sanctioned by Government should not be interfered with, excepting only in the case of proved over-assessment of the land, in lieu of which the pension was granted," and that "in fixing pensions, especially where they are of considerable amount, an abatement should be made to cover the risk of seasons and expense of collection." The Government do not notice these points in their reply, but the Chief Commissioner requests that you will, in future cases, act according to the opinions above expressed.

* No. 986, dated 23rd December 1853.

CIRCULAR NO. 9.

Dated 13th March 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.
(GENERAL)
Rules for remuneration for kunkur or koora, obtained for Public Works.

As there appears to be some misunderstanding, on the part of the officers attached to the Civil Engineer's Department; in regard to the remuneration, which the owners of land are entitled to claim, for kunkur and koora or refuse, obtained from their estates, and as extensive Public Works are in progress, in your Division—I think it desirable to call your attention, and that of your District Officers, to an order, No. 730, dated 19th February 1852, issued by the Government N. W. Provinces on this subject, and printed with a Circular of the Sudder Board

of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, dated 27th idem, at pages 50 to 52 of "Acts and Orders" for the year 1852. I request that the principles laid down in this order, may be enforced in your Division; and that with that view, every officer of the Engineer Department employed within any district thereof, may be furnished with a copy of the same.

LAND REVENUE C. O. No. B. OF 1852.

To the Commissioners of Delhie, Meerut, Rohilcund, Kumaon, Agra, Allahabad, Benares, and Saugor, dated Agra, the 27th February 1852.

Remuneration for kunker and koora of the Ganges Canal.

Board forward for communication to the Local Officers copy of letter No 730 of 19th instant, from Secy to Government N W Provinces, to Colonel P. T. Cautley, and observe that though the orders have reference to works of the Ganges Canal, the principles laid down are of general application.

The Sudder Board of Revenue N. W. Provinces, direct me to forward, for your information and for communication to the Local Officers in your division, copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary to Government N. W. Provinces, to Lieutenant Colonel Cautley, Director of the Ganges Canal, No. 730, dated 19th instant, regarding the remuneration, which the owners of land may claim for kunkur and koora, or refuse, obtained from their estates.

2nd.—These orders have reference primarily to the works of the Ganges Canal, and the Districts through which it passes—but the principles laid down, are of general application, wherever road making or other public works of every description may be in progress.

Copy of Government order No. 730 *of* 1852, *dated* 19*th February* 1852, *addressed to Lieutenant Colonel P. T. Cautley, Director Ganges Canal Works.*

I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 29th January 1852, on the subject of remuneration claimed for

kunkur in the Mynpûri District. The same subject is discussed in para. 75 of your Inspection Reports on the 4th Division Ganges Canal for 1851-52, forwarded, through me, to the Military Board; in that passage you also refer to the somewhat parallel cases of koora or refuse used in burning bricks.

2. The Lieut. Governor desires me to observe, that there can be no question, that kunkur found on any estate belongs to the proprietor of that estate. It is a manorial right, included under the head of sayer, as an item in the contract, between the Government and the proprietor, at the time of settlement, every proprietor has a right to quarry the kunkur himself, and to use or sell it. He has also a right to prevent others, except under certain circumstances, from quarrying the kunkur without his consent.

3. In the same way, koora is private property, belonging, according to custom, either to the person in whose yard it is found, or to the community in whose village it is collected. The proprietors are at liberty to use or sell this koora, as they please. No one can remove it, without their consent.

4. The Canal Officers are, therefore, not justified in assuming the right of the Government, either to kunkur or to koora; and in removing them, without the consent of the parties. By so doing of their own authority, they lay themselves open to prosecution in the Criminal Courts, for trespass; and in the Civil Court, for damages.

5. If kunkur is required for public purposes, and the proprietor will not voluntarily suffer its removal; the land where it is produced, can be taken possession of, under Regulation I. 1824; and the kunkur can then be removed. When this has been done, the land may be restored to the proprietor.

6. There is no law, which compels the proprietor of koora, to surrender that, any more than other personal property. A

supply of koora can only be obtained by fair competition in the market on the ordinary principles of supply and demand.

7. You are probably correct in supposing, that neither kunkur nor koora have hitherto been the subject of sale or purchase. These articles are found in abundance; they have hitherto been in small demand; and the people are little acquainted with the rights conveyed to them, by the present system of Land Revenue administration. It is natural to suppose, that the large demand lately created for both these articles; more especially by your own extensive operations, in the formation of the Ganges Canal, gives a value to them, which they did not before possess. Instances in Europe, of a similar rise in the value of articles, which were formerly worthless, must be familiar to you. It is a result, on which you have reason to pride yourself. The rise in value of all kinds of property, consequent on your operations, is one of the best indications of the benefit you are conferring on the country.

8. Evidently, this will add to the cost of your works; perhaps even more than you anticipated. You have but to state the circumstance; and the reasonableness of the increased charge, will be considered sufficient warrant for incurring it. The great object of every well regulated Government, is to render all property secure and valuable. The Government will not shrink from the acknowledgment of a result, at which it uniformly aims.

9. It does not however necessarily follow, that the recognition of these principles will cause any very great enhancement of the rates of your work. There are few competitors with yourself, in the market for kunkur. It is to be hoped, that you will not often find recourse to Regulation I. 1824 necessary, in order to procure a supply of the article. The land proprietors take a great interest in the work you are executing; and are not likely to afford factious opposition to your proceedings. They should

always be consulted, and their permission solicited, before the quarries are opened. They will generally be ready to accede to any reasonable offer, which may be made to them; and you will find the Civil Officers prepared to mediate and effect a composition. But you should prohibit your Officers, from hasty or violent proceedings; which will only irritate the people, and produce the bad feeling, which you should be anxious to avoid.

10. Koora has been hitherto often considered worthless litter; the removal of which would be a benefit, rather than otherwise, to a village. Where such is the case, the proprietors will probably assent immediately, to your application for permission to remove it. But where the koora is valuable as manure, your officers cannot be permitted to remove it, except with the consent of the proprietors; and for such consideration as they may choose to demand—probably you may be able to find a contractor, willing to furnish you with koora at your brick kilns, at a certain rate; which would cover the payment to the proprietor, as well as the cost of carriage. In this negotiation the Civil Officers may assist you by their mediation and influence—but these will not be effectual; unless your own Officers second these efforts, by considerate and conciliatory proceedings on their own part, towards the people.

12. You will perceive, that the Lieut. Governor considers the Officer alluded to, to have acted inconsiderately, in quarrying kunkur, without the consent of the zemindars. He was perhaps betrayed into this, by the absence of any active opposition, to his first proceedings. He should endeavour now to compromise the matter, to the best of his ability; and he should be more guarded in his future operations.

13. A copy of this letter will be sent to the Military Board, and to the Sudder Board of Revenue.

CIRCULAR NO. 10.

Dated 18*th March* 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(COMPENSATION.)

Fractional parts of a pie not to be entered in land compensation statements.

I observe in many statements of compensation for lands taken up for public purposes, which are submitted to this office; that fractional parts of a pie are retained in the calculations. This practice needlessly complicates the accounts; and it is, moreover, opposed to the rule, laid down in para. 4 of the Accountant's Manual. I beg that it may be avoided in future.

CIRCULAR NO. 15.

Dated 1*st April* 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(PENSIONS.)

Requests that petitioners for pensions be always informed of the result of their petitions, and that in appeals to Financial Commissioner, the original petition always have the No. and date of orders passed on the claim recorded on it.

In my Circular letter No. 22, dated the 25th March last, I brought to your notice the trouble imposed on this office, by parties enquiring about the result of their applications for pension. Such petitions continue to be numerous; and in many it is stated, that requests preferred to the District Officers for information on the subject of them, have failed to elicit a reply.

2nd.—I apprehend that petitioners of this class do not receive the attention, to which they are entitled. I have to request, that your District Officers may be required, whenever any petition, enquiring about the fate of an application for Dharmarth pension, may be presented to them, to ascertain,

by reference to the record, whether the claim was enquired into; and if so, with what result—whether the claim has been admitted, in whole or in part, or altogether disallowed. The petition, with the report of the Record Office on the subject, should be returned to the petitioner; by an order endorsed upon it, for his information.

3rd.—If the report of the Record Office specify, as it invariably ought to do, the number of the statement, in which the case may have been reported; the number of the case in that statement; and the number of the Government letter, conveying orders on the case; I shall have no difficulty in tracing it, should any disappointed petitioner appeal to me—if, on the other hand, the claim should not have been investigated, in the district office to which application may have been made for information; I shall be able to discover, with less trouble than is now entailed on my establishment, how the case stands; and how the petitioner should proceed.

4th.—Henceforward I shall refer to the district office, every petitioner of this class, who may not produce the original petition, which he may have presented to the District Officer.

CIRCULAR NO. 16.

Dated 3rd April 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(TREASURY.)

The Assay Master being about to leave Lahore, directs that coins for Assay be sent in future to the Bombay mint.

Mr. Greenway, the Assay Master at Lahore, having been ordered to proceed to Calcutta on special duty; and the Assay of Coins at Lahore being no longer practicable; I have to request that you will direct your District Officers, to pack up uncurrent coins and despatch them in future to Bombay, direct to the mint; where they will be assayed and valued.

CIRCULAR NO. 24.

Dated 3rd May 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(JAGHEERS AND MAAFEES.)

Collections to be made by Government Officers for Jagheerdars and Maafeedars, when they wish it. 3½ per cent being deducted for expense of collection.

It occasionally happens that Jâgîrdârs and holders of rent-free lands, who experience difficulty in realizing their revenues, or find it inconvenient, for any reason, to make their own collections, offer to transfer their holdings to Government, and to receive a money pension in lieu. An application of this nature, having been laid before the Chief Commissioner some time ago; he recorded the remarks, which will be found in the annexed extract, para. 2, from his Secretary's letter, No. 366, dated 5th April 1853.

2nd.—You will perceive that the Chief Commissioner considered it preferable, to take the lands under direct management; and pay the proceeds to the Mâafîdâr, after deducting 3½ per cent for expense of collection. The plan is equitable to all parties. It meets the reasonable wishes of the applicant; and relieves the Government, at the same time, of any risk attending vicissitudes of season, &c. I beg that it may be adopted, as a general rule; the option being left to the Mâafîdâr, of accepting or rejecting the terms.

3rd—Applications are sometimes made for exchange of villages, instead of their absolute transfer, in lieu of a money stipend. In all such cases, too, the rule should be applied.

Extract para. 2, *from a letter, No.* 366, *dated* 5*th April* 1853, *from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner to the Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.*

Para. 2*nd.*—In reply I am desired to enquire whether it will not answer equally well, if the Government Officers take

charge of the village, collect the revenue, and pay the proceeds each harvest to the lady, deducting 3½ per cent for cost of management. This plan adopted as a rule, the Chief Commissioner observes, will save many references; prevent Government from loss in bad seasons; and be fair to parties who, as in the present case, are unable to collect their revenues.

CIRCULAR NO. 25.

Dated 5th May 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE

GENERAL.

Revised instructions for criminal prosecution of Tahsîldars

With advertence to my predecessor's Circular No. 2, of the 16th January last; conveying to you the determination of the Chief Commissioner, that no Tahsîldar should be prosecuted criminally, except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner; I have the honor to refer you to the Circular instructions, issued to you under date the 25th ultimo, by the Judicial Commissioner; a copy of which has been furnished to me*—and to point out, that the Circular formerly issued from this office, must be held to be modified, by the more recent orders of the Chief Commissioner.

* Note—A copy is annexed hereto for facility of reference.

Copy of a Circular No 33, *dated* 25*th April* 1854, *from the Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab, to all Commissioners.*

With reference to my Circular No. 2, dated 11th January last, I have the honor to forward, for your information and guidance, copy of a letter No. 185, dated 18th instant, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, regarding the prosecution of Tahsîldars under Act XXXII of 1852. You will observe that on charge of corruption or embezzlement being brought

in future against a Tahsîldar, you can yourself order a prosecution without reference to superior authority.

2nd.—Your attention and that of your District Officers is especially requested to paras. 5 and 6 of the Secretary's letter. Rules regarding leave of absence will be circulated subsequently after sanction.

3rd.—In connection with paragraph 6 above alluded to, I circulate Mr. McLeod's letter No. 57, to my address, and which gave rise to the question of leave of absence. In the absence of the Tahsîldar on leave, the Nâib, if capable, will in future carry on all his duties. Should he not be capable, the most competent Nâib should be selected.

Copy of a letter No. 185, *dated* 18*th April* 1854, *from Secretary to Chief Commissioner to Judicial Commissioner, Punjab.*

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 112 of the 7th instant, regarding the prosecution of Tahsîldars under Act XXXII, of 1852, for corruption, extortion, malversation and similar offences.

2nd.—It was originally proposed by you and assented to by the Chief Commissioner, that such prosecutions should not be allowed without a formal report, and the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. The Financial Commissioner objected to this arrangement.

3rd.—The Chief Commissioner has now referred to the Act, and after full consideration of its provisions, and the arguments advanced by yourself and the Financial Commissioner, is of opinion that it will be more convenient to leave the prosecution of Tahsîldars to the discretion of Commissioners of Divisions. It will certainly save a considerable amount of correspondence, and thus avoid some delay, which would otherwise occur in bringing a Tahsîldar to trial. The Chief Commissioner hard-

ly thinks it a public advantage making the removal of an incapable or corrupt Tahsîldar a difficult operation. The Commissioners of Divisions also have the best opportunity of forming a correct judgment on the merits of these officers.

4th.—The provisions of Act XXXII of 1852 do not appear to be at all suited to the Punjab. In the older provinces the functions of Commissioner and Judge are vested in different officers, and there are a large number of the latter class. No difficulty, therefore, would be experienced in bringing ministerial and police officers to trial before Judges, who had expressed no opinion on their conduct. But here the case is very different. It would prove extremely inconvenient if every case of this kind had to be made over for trial to the Commissioner of the adjacent Division. Whether a Commissioner recommends to superior authority that a Tahsîldar be criminally prosecuted, or himself authorizes the preliminary investigation, he has to a certain extent prejudged the case. There would, therefore, seem to be nothing gained in this respect by requiring a report.

5th.—The appointment, transfer, and dismissal of Tahsîldars should be subject to the formal sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, but the Deputy Commissioner of the District should have the power of suspension. Every care should be taken in the careful selection of these officers. None but men of first rate character and thorough knowledge of the duties they will have to discharge should be appointed. The duties of a Tahsîldar are very onerous; he has great opportunities of abusing his trust; it is not reasonable to suppose that a man taken by chance from a number of applicants, or one selected on any other grounds, but proved capacity and considerable training, will be equal to the responsibilities of the office.

6th—As regards leave of absence to Tahsîldars, the Chief Commissioner thinks it would be well to draw up rules on

this subject for all ministerial officers, and he will be glad if you and the Financial Commissioner will, in communication with each other, do so. The Chief Commissioner would wish that, provided the exigencies of the service at the time admit of it, every officer should be allowed leave of absence for one month in the year, without any deduction from his salary; but that where he is absent for a more extended period, a portion of his allowances should be forfeited, and become the right of his locum tenens. The Chief Commissioner concurs in the views of Mr. McLeod, regarding the employment of Peshkars acting as Tahsîldars.

For rules, see Circular No. 56, dated 29th July 1854.

Copy of a letter No. 57, dated 24th March, 1854, from Commissioner and Superintendent Trans-Sutlej States, to the Judicial Commissioner, Punjab.

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a letter No. 336, dated 20th current, from the Deputy Commissioner of Hôshiarpôr, on the subject of granting leave of absence to Tahsîldars.

2.— * * * * * * * * *

3.—In no case, in my opinion, should any portion of the duties be allowed to remain in abeyance—and the appointment of Nâib Tahsîldars, who have been added to all the Tahsîls of this Doâb, appears to afford every requisite for obviating any such necessity.

4.—The express object in creating this class of functionaries, was to have an individual available, to assist the Tahsîldar in the most important part of his duties—and to raise a class, competent to succeed to these important posts—so that if the selections have been made with judgment; the Nâib should be competent, after the experience of a year or more, to carry on the duties temporarily, whenever the Tahsîldar may be precluded from their performance, by absence, sickness, or other cause.

5.—Whenever, then, the Nâib may have gained sufficient experience; and exhibited a fair amount of competency; he should, I think, be required to conduct all the duties, during such temporary absence of the Tahsîldar—receiving the amount deducted from the latter's pay, during any period in excess of one month.

6.—Should he not be deemed competent for this. the Deputy Commissioner should, I think, be allowed the discretion of exchanging him temporarily, with the most competent Nâib in his district; who would of course then receive, in his stead, any deductions made from the Tahsîldar's allowances.

7.—The question, however, is an important one, of general application—and I have thought it right, therefore, to refer it for your orders; as it is owing to considerations, connected with the Judicial Department chiefly, that the question has been raised.

CIRCULAR NO. 29.

Dated 18*th May,* 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(TREASURY.)

Prescribes tabular form, to accompany applications for refunds of revenue, erroneously realized and credited to Government.

Applications for refund of revenue, erroneously collected and carried to the credit of Government, are sometimes made by District officers, without sufficient explanation in regard to the refunds applied for—and it would appear from such instances, that the sanction of this office is regarded as a mere form. Hence it arises, that applications have occasionally to be returned, for further information, and delay and inconvenience frequently occur.

2nd.—It appears to me desirable, therefore, that all such applications should be submitted, in a form calculated to embrace all the information requisite in these cases—and I have to request, that you will circulate the one subjoined hereto; and desire that it may be filled in, and inserted at the foot of every letter applying for refund; so as to ensure uniformity and completeness :—

Name of Applicant.	Amount of refund proposed.			Name of village and Pergunnah.	On account of what Qist carried to credit of Government	In what month credited	REMARKS.
							Containing a brief explanation of the cause to which the erroneous credit is attributable and reason for grant of refund.

CIRCULAR NO. 32.

Dated 22nd May 1854.

To all Commissioners except those of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.

REVENUE.

(GENERAL.)

Intimates closing of Râjâ Dînah Nâth's office.

I have the honor to annex for your information, copy of a letter No. 442, dated 19th instant, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner; intimating the Chief Commissioner's intention, to close Râjâ Dînah Nâth's office

at Lahore—and request that you will, as directed therein, instruct the District (and Settlement) Officers in your Division, to abstain, in future, from requiring information from Râjâ Dînah Nâth's Office.

No. 442.

From P. Melville, Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, dated Lahore, the 19th May 1854.

Revenue.

SIR,—I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to observe, that since Annexation Râjâ Dînah Nâth has been allowed to retain charge of a portion of the old records of the Sikh Darbâr; and the rest were destroyed by the order of the Board of Administration. The services of the Râjâ were found extremely useful, during the first two or three years, in giving information connected with the Jâgîrs and other rent-free lands of the Punjab. By degrees, the requisitions, which had been confined to the Board's office and that of the Commissioner of Lahore, came to be issued by many other officers; until Râjâ Dînah Nâth at last carried on a very general correspondence, throughout the Punjab.

2nd.—The Chief Commissioner now considers, that the time has come, when Râjâ Dînah Nâth's office should be closed; and the records made over to one of the Government Officers, or be destroyed. He therefore requests, that you will issue a Circular to all Commissioners in the Punjab, except those of the Cis and Trans-Satlaj Divisions, directing that the District and Settlement Officers, for the future, abstain from requiring information from the Râjâ's office. All returns and reports, which have been called for, prior to the issue of your Circular, will be supplied by the Râjâ. By this arrangement, the Chief Com-

missioner anticipates being able to close the Râjâ's office within 2 or 3 months.

Note.—As a complete series of the records kept up during the Sikh Rule has been arranged and deposited in the Chief Commissioner's office, any applications for information, which they are capable of supplying, should in future be addressed to the Financial Commissioner.

D. F. McLEOD,
Financial Commissioner.

CIRCULAR NO. 34.

Dated 13th June 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.
(GENERAL.)

Requests that, when Vernacular papers accompany an English letter, the fact be always noted in the latter.

I beg that, when referring to this office, by an English letter, cases, in which Vernacular papers are also forwarded; you will be particular to notice, in the English letter, the fact of the submission of the Vernacular proceedings. The omission to do so is likely to lead to inconvenience and mistakes.

CIRCULAR NO. 38.

Dated 29th June 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.
(TREASURY.)

Requests that Treasure Escorts be not applied for at inclement seasons of the year, except when unavoidably necessary.

I have been addressed by the Chief Commissioner, on the subject of a requisition lately made upon a Police Battalion, for an escort for Treasure, despatched, during this inclement season, from one District Treasury to another; and have been requested to issue instructions, to prevent a recurrence of such calls.

2nd.—The Chief Commissioner remarks, that the several Treasuries in the Punjab have been so constructed, as to be capable of being easily defended; with a view to avoid the necessity of sending money to Sudder Treasuries, and harassing escorts, at inclement seasons.

3rd.—Motives of common humanity should prevail with every Officer, to avoid employing escorts, during the hot months, except in cases of the most urgent necessity—and I trust that no instances of a want of consideration in this respect, will hereafter occur.

CIRCULAR NO. 39.

Dated 7th July 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(TREASURY.)

Directs that no fixed establishments, [Sudder or Mofussil, be paid prior to audit of their salary abstracts.

I have the honor to state, that in consequence of advances made in one of the Districts of the Punjab, on the 28th of February, for the payment of the salaries of the Mofussil establishments, under the rule prescribed in my predecessor's Circular No. 44, dated 9th November last; having remained in part unadjusted, on the 10th of June; the attention of the Accountant has been drawn to the circumstance, and to the operation of the rule generally.

2nd.—While remarking on the delay of audit, which has occurred in the above instance; he further observes, that the payment of the salaries of fixed establishments at all, previous to audit, is contrary to the orders of Government, and to the usage strictly enforced in the Districts of the N. W. Provinces—and he desires accordingly, that it may be discontinued.

3rd.—I annex an extract, paras. 2 to 4, from his letter No. 102, dated 30th ultimo, on this subject; from which you will perceive, that he advises the transmission to the Civil Auditor, by the 2nd of each month, of the abstracts of all fixed establishments, Mofussil as well as Sudder; so as to admit of their being received back, after audit, by the middle of the succeeding month; or at all events shortly after it.

4th.—I am not aware, what practice may have been heretofore followed in your Division, in this respect, as regards the Mofussil establishments. But I am aware of no obstacle, to the observance of the course above suggested; which is strictly in accordance with Rule 276 of the Civil Auditor's Manual—and I request accordingly, that, should this not have been the case hitherto; you will direct that it be followed for the future, unless any valid objections can be urged—and that the views laid down, in the accompanying extract, be in all respects acted upon.

5th.—District Officers can, if necessary, communicate with the Civil Auditor, in regard to any doubtful details—and in some localities; it may, perhaps, be impracticable, altogether to adhere to the strict letter of the above rule. But I am of opinion, that no deviation should be allowed, unless absolutely unavoidable; and no time should be lost, in carrying these instructions into effect.

6th.—District Officers should be required, to report to you the arrangements they may adopt—and when the whole shall have been completed, I request that you will inform me to that effect.

Extract paras. 2 *to* 4 *from a letter No.* 102 *of* 1854-5, *dated* 30*th June* 1854, *from the Accountant N. W. Provinces to the Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.*

Para. 2.—The intention of your predecessor in issuing the instructions above cited, was to insure punctuality in the pay-

ment of the Establishments in the interior. This is very desirable, but if Deputy Commissioners were directed to transmit their abstracts of fixed Establishments with punctuality on the 2nd of each month to the Civil Auditor, their return duly audited might generally be looked for, by the 12th or 15th of the month, according to the distance from Agra; there would thus be ample time to admit of the Mofussil Establishments being paid on or before the 20th.

3rd.—I beg the subject may be taken into your consideration. The payment of fixed Establishments before audit is opposed to the rules passed by the Government of India and to the practice observed (based on those rules) in the Districts of the North Western Provinces. No Civil Establishments are payable until the 15th of each month for that preceding, and the order of Government on this point is rigidly enforced at the Presidency.

4th.—I trust you will, under the above circumstances, see the desirableness of issuing instructions in modification of those of the 9th November last. Of course temporary Establishments will, as heretofore, continue to be paid before audit. On special grounds only the fixed Department, (as for instance when an Establishment has been revised and is awaiting the confirmation of superior authority,) can have advances. In the latter case the amount disbursed should be restricted to the original sanctioned amount.

CIRCULAR NO. 41.

Dated 11th July, 1854.

A Copy of the following is forwarded to each of the Commissioners in the Punjab, except Lahore, for their information; in continuation of Circular No. 38, dated 28th June :—

No. 2040.

From D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, to C. Raikes, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division, dated Lahore, 11th July, 1854.

REVENUE.

In reply to your letter No. 234, dated 7th current, pointing out, that the instructions conveyed in my Circular letter No. 38, dated 28th ultimo, cannot be carried out as regards prohibiting the dispatch of Treasure, from Tahsîls to the Sadar Station; I have the honor to state, that the expression "Sadar Treasuries," employed in the Chief Commissioner's letter, and repeated in mine, is hardly appropriate. As the remarks of the Chief Commissioner were elicited, solely by a case of transfer of Treasure, under escort, from station to station, and are by no means intended to apply to dispatches of Treasure from Tahsîls to the Sadar Treasury.

CIRCULAR NO. 42.

Dated 12th July 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(GENERAL)

Rules for submission of proposals for the execution of public works.

The Judicial Commissioner will have already communicated to you, for information and for record, the instructions conveyed in a letter No. 823, dated 19th April last, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and its enclosures, on the subject of the submission of proposals for the execution of public works.*

2nd.—I am not aware, that the instructions contained in those documents will, in practice, make any difference in the procedure to be observed by yourself or your District Officers—as each work proposed

* NOTE.—As it afterwards appeared that these documents had not been issued from the Judicial Commissioner's office; Copies were forwarded with Circular No. 46, dated 27th July 1854. They are annexed to this Circular.

will be reported on, as the occasion may arise. And it will rest with the Chief Commissioner to dispose of it himself; or to include it in a yearly statement to be forwarded by him to Government at the commencement of each year.

3rd.—I deem it right, however, to refer you to the instructions in question, and to state, that all propositions for works connected with this Department will be dealt with by me in conformity with them.

No. 823.

From P. Melvill, Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab, to D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Officiating Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.

Dated Lahore, 19th April 1854.

General.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward, for your information and guidance, the annexed copy of a letter, No. 1388 of the 31st ultimo, from the Officiating Under Secretary to Government, and of its enclosures, being a copy of orders requiring the submission annually of a scheme of public works proposed to be undertaken within the year.

2nd.—The Chief Commissioner thinks that the best way to meet the Government views will be that all proposals for Public Works, which will require the sanction of Government, should come to this office when prepared, and there be considered and registered. All those received by a certain date, say the 1st January 1855, which have been approved of, will be submitted to Government, and if sanctioned, be carried out in 1855-56.

3rd.—In proposals of an emergent nature, the Chief Commissioner will be prepared to apply to Government at once.

4th.—Should any other plan strike you as more feasible, the Chief Commissioner will be happy to consider it.

No. 1388.

From J. W. Dalrymple, Esquire, Offg. Under Secy. to the Government of India, to John Lawrence, Esquire, Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, dated Fort William, the 31st August 1854.

Foreign Dept.

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to transmit, for your information, copy of orders* issued from the Home Department to the subordinate Governments, requiring the submission annually of a scheme of Public Works proposed to be undertaken within the year.

* Dated 3rd March 1854.

2nd.—His Lordship in Council thinks that these orders might be advantageously made applicable to the province under your charge, and requests that you will observe them accordingly.

To the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, N. W. Provinces, Straits Settlements, and Bengal.

The 3rd March 1854.

Home Department.

The Government of India has been in receipt for some months of a despatch* from the Honorable the Court of Directors, of which a copy is forwarded herewith, relative to the superintendence and execution of Public Works in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. At the time the despatch was received, the Government of India was not in possession of the reports of the Commissioners appointed at the several Presidencies, to enquire into the system and management of Public Works, and it was thought advisable to postpone the issue of instructions on the despatch until the whole subject had been fully considered.

* No. 32, dated 24th May 1853

2nd.—The reports of the several Commissioners being now under consideration, the present appears to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, a proper time for bringing forward the Honorable Court's despatch, especially as it appears to him that this particular branch of the subject admits of being separately acted upon.

3rd.—The Honorable Court remark that they have frequently had occasion to notice the irregular and unsystematic manner in which plans for various works of public improvement have been disposed of by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, more especially in the case of roads. The sanction given to schemes have too frequently been grounded on considerations limited to each particular project, and having no reference to the general wants of the country; the natural consequence of which has been, that large expenditure has frequently been incurred on lines of inferior importance, while the trunk lines remained in an imperfect state, on the ground of the want of funds to complete them.

4th.—Concurring in the views of the Honorable Court respecting the advisability of applying a remedy to the evil complained of, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is of opinion that this object may best be attained by the adoption of the plan suggested by them.

5th.—According to this plan it will be observed, that the Local Governments should annually require the proper public officers to submit a statement (in the form annexed) of the new works, such as roads, bridges, works of irrigation, buildings and other works of a miscellaneous character, which are most urgently required, and the execution of which they are prepared to undertake within the ensuing year; shewing also the entire expenditure proposed to be incurred. On receipt of this statement, the Local Governments will decide, after a care-

ful consideration of the circumstances of the Presidency at the time, whether the works proposed have been properly selected in preference to others for immediate execution; and having come to a conclusion on this point, the whole scheme will have to be submitted to the Government of India for final sanction and approval.

Estimates within the competence of the Local Government to sanction, should nevertheless be exhibited in the statement in order to enable the Government of India to obtain at once a comprehensive view of the whole work contemplated, and of the expenditure to be incurred.

6th.—Much benefit, the Honorable Court believe, will arise from the means which such a statement will afford, of bringing annually under review the wants of each Presidency, as regards Public Works of every description. The plan moreover will be attended by this further advantage, that while it will preserve to the Government of India that general control over the finances of the country which it is intended that it should possess, that Government will be relieved from the unnecessary distraction of attention and waste of time which arise from the present system of submitting, at different periods, separate projects relating to objects of a kindred nature.

7th.—It will be seen that it is no part of the Honorable Court's wish to place any further restriction on the amount heretofore expended on works of public improvement, or to deprive the Local Governments of any of the power they have hitherto possessed of authorizing expenditure on such works; their chief object is to secure the application of the money to be expended in such a way as to produce the greatest possible benefit to the country and to the community.

STATEMENT of new works, additions, alterations, and improvements proposed to be executed during the year 185

District.	Description of work.	Total estimate for the work.	Amount already sanctioned.	Amount already expended.	Sanction required for the year 1854-55.	Further amount required for completing the work.	Remarks by the Local Government.	Remarks by the Government of India.

CIRCULAR NO. 43.

Dated 20th July, 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE,
(LAND COMPENSATION)
Rules for calculating compensation for land taken up for public purposes.

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a letter No. 450, dated 22nd May last, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, which demands the best attention of yourself and the District Officers of your Division; and request that, as directed in the last para. of that letter, you will furnish me with a return of all cases of compensation for lands taken up for public purposes, which have not yet been reported.

2nd.—The form for reporting such cases, prescribed by my predecessor, does not require an exhibition of the area of the entire village, as the Chief Commissioner's letter would appear to indicate—though, in order to give the rate at which the assessment falls per acre, it is no doubt necessary, that this be ascertained with at least proximate correctness, and this, I presume, there can ordinarily be no difficulty in doing.

3rd.—I believe, however, that it has heretofore been pretty generally, if not universally, the practice, to calculate this rate as shewn in column 5 of the statement, by striking an average upon the entire area of the village, cultivated, or *mâlguzâri*, as the case may be, and then to calculate the jumma of the land occupied, as shewn in column 4, by employing the average rate thus educed.

4th.—This course is in conformity with the rule laid down in para. 29 of the Circular Orders of the Sudder Board of

Revenue, published at page 435 of the Directions for Collectors, Appendix No. XXIII, but as the different portions of the area of most villages differ in quality, it appears to me certain that this method must, in many cases, operate unfairly, either to the Government, or to the proprietor, while it seems to admit of remedy.

5*th*.—No minute or intricate mode of effecting the calculation, with a view to adapting the distribution of assessment to the particular variety of soil taken up, appears necessary or expedient. But the more prominent distinctions of "irrigated and unirrigated;" "nyâi or gorah, garden lands, and groves;" "Do-fasli and Ek-fasli;" "Khâdir, and Bângar;" or whatever principal distinctive features may prevail in each village, ought, it appears to me, to be discriminated, and may be so without difficulty.

6*th*.—Where regular settlements have been made, it is to be presumed that the Settlement Officer will have expressly assigned different rates for such of the above or similar varieties of soils, as may be most prominently indicated, so that there will, in this case, be no difficulty in at once adopting these. In many parts, however, it is probable, that, either from the settlement being but a summary one, or from other cause, no such discrimination of rates has been recorded; and where this may be the case, they should be determined in communication with the people, in accordance with the relative values which they may be in the habit of themselves assigning to each principal variety recognized by them.

7*th*—I beg, therefore, that you will direct your careful attention to this matter, and I would repeat, that I deprecate all attempt at minute sub-divisions or intricate calculations; such could only be productive of delays and difficulties, without any adequate beneficial results; and my wish is only, that where

lands are occupied, which possess from position, irrigation, or other obvious and recognized causes, a marked superiority, these may not, as respects the jumma assigned to them, be placed on the same footing with others, which do not possess the same advantages.

8th.—The above remarks refer solely to the mode of filling in columns 4 and 5 of the Statement, that is the determining the rate and proportion of the Government assessment proper to be assigned to the land occupied, after which 10 per cent on the jumma thus assigned, will, as prescribed by the late Board and the Chief Commissioner, be taken as the yearly value of the proprietary right, for which compensation is to be entered in column 15, save in special cases, in which the grant of a higher rate of compensation may be deemed advisable or necessary, though such will but seldom occur, if the above mode of proceeding be followed.

No. 450.

From P. Melvill, Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab, to D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, dated 22nd May, 1854.

REVENUE.

Note.—See page 175 of the printed Circular 8 of the Revenue Department.

By Circular No. 26 of the 22nd of April 1852, the late Board of Administration laid down rules for reporting claims for compensation and remission of revenue on account of land taken up for public purposes.

2nd.—In the course of the Chief Commissioner's late tour through the country, he had reason to believe, that in many instances, no compensation has as yet been paid to the owners or occupiers of lands, which have long since passed out of their hands; some Officers consider they

have not had leisure to make the necessary reports; others have been perplexed by the apparent inapplicability of the rules in force; some object to the scale on which compensation has been directed to be calculated.

3rd.—The delay which has thus been allowed to occur is a great evil. It is a sufficient grievance to the people that they must give up their land; the least we can do is to grant them compensation by an early date.

4th.—Ten per cent. on the Government demand, redeemable by 15 years purchase, was considered by the Board a fair price. This was assumed on the practice which prevailed in the North Western Provinces, and where land is abundant. When it possesses no peculiar advantages, and no considerable amount of capital has been expended, in bringing it under cultivation, that scale of compensation will be found sufficient. But where such do not prove to be the case, no objection will be raised against allowing full and fair compensation, calculated at the market price of land in the vicinity of the spot.

5th.—It is quite clear that the greater the delay, which is allowed to take place, the more difficult will it be to adjust the scale of compensation, while the hardship to the owners is enhanced proportionally.

6th.—By the form laid down for reporting such cases, it is necessary, so far as may be practicable, to give the area of the village, the lands of which are taken up, and to show the rate at which the assessment falls on the cultivated and culturable areas. But in the Punjab, in many Districts, no measurements have been made, and the difficulty, delay, and expense, which would attend the measurement of the village areas, would be great. The Chief Commissioner therefore considers that, in such cases, it is not necessary to measure the village lands.

The usual form of report should be maintained, the columns, which cannot be readily filled up, should be left blank, and the reason given in the column of remarks or in the covering letter.

7th.—The Chief Commissioner requests that you will issue a Circular on this subject, and require Commissioners to furnish a return of all cases not yet reported, and explain to them that they are responsible that District Officers do not delay in furnishing the necessary returns. If Officers will not obey the requisitions of their Commissioners, it is incumbent on the latter to report such neglect. The Chief Commissioner, on his part, is fully resolved to bring the circumstances to the notice of Government, and recommend that a severe penalty be inflicted on the Officer who may be to blame.

CIRCULAR NO. A.

Dated 26th July 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(MAAFEES.)

Directs that lands be not recommended for release in perpetuity for support of Dharm-âlahs and Takiyahs, except on very special grounds.

As Commissioner of the Trans-Satlaj States, I referred for the opinion and orders of the Chief Commissioner, with reference to the views expressed by him in a letter No. 402, dated 11th April 1853, an extract (paragraphs 5 to 8,) from which is annexed hereto, the question whether Dharmsalâhs and Takiyahs were to be regarded as coming within the intention of the orders of Government, which direct the release of endowments for the support of institutions, or buildings for public accommodation so long as these establishments, or buildings, may be kept up. The Chief Commissioner's reply was conveyed in a letter No. 155, of the 27th February 1854, from his Secretary, of which document a copy is herewith forwarded.

2nd.—From these papers it is clearly shown to be the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, that the continuance of grants for the support of Takiyahs and Dharmsâlahs tends towards encouraging and perpetuating the numerous classes of professional beggars, who form so considerable a portion of the population of Hindûstân, and although I myself, on the above occasion, advocated the release of such grants in perpetuity, yet viewed in the above light, but few probably will be disposed to defend them.

3rd.—Be this as it may, however, the sentiments of the Chief Commissioner must be our guide, and it will obviously be useless to recommend such grants for release in perpetuity save in very special cases, and even in these it may be doubted whether a tenure in perpetuity will be conceded without considerable reservation. I have thought it right, therefore, to communicate those sentiments, for the information and guidance of all who may be entrusted with enquiries into such grants, and request that you will issue the requisite instructions to the officers subordinate to you.

Extract from a letter No. 402, *dated* 11*th April* 1853.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the address of the Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.

5th.—" The Chief Commissioner cannot admit that the existence of such grants does not encourge mendicancy, but further considers that the existence of these Takiyahs has often a mischiveous effect. Doubtless, men, who are now fâqîrs, will, for the most part, remain such; their idle habits will prevent their taking to any honest or respectable mode of livelihood. But there will no longer exist the same inducement for the young and active to join such people, and the number of their disciples will, at once, fall off. The abolition of monasteries in Protestant countries caused that class of men to dis-

appear in a few years, and so will a similar system operate on the communities of faqîrs. In the North-Western Provinces, where such endowments are rare, the number of this class bears no proportion to those existing in the Punjab, where they have been fostered and cherished."

6th.—"The people are very zealous, no doubt, for the support of such endowments, because they cost them nothing; but if their zeal is genuine and sincere, they will support the Takiyahs themselves. Government have sacrificed much revenue in reducing the land tax, in abolishing customs, and giving up vexatious cesses of various kinds, which the people are well aware of. We can, therefore, afford that they should murmur a little at the loss of their Takiyahs."

7th.—"The Chief Commissioner himself has never looked on these places with favor. He has had personal experience of their gross abuse. As a Magistrate and Criminal Judge, he has often known them to be the resort of thieves, robbers, and murderers. The whole class of faqîrs he believes to be a bane to the country."

8th—"The Chief Commissioner, moreover, does not understand how a Takiyah of the character of that in Chamyâri could afford to feed travellers; eight rupees per annum would not go far in this way. He believes that the hospitality of the occupant faqîr is almost always limited to the feeding of his own class, and that he does not do more for other travellers than give them a little water, or perhaps, in especial cases, a few whiffs of his hookah. Such being the Chief Commissioner's deliberate opinion, he cannot advocate the release of the land in Chamyâri, nor agree to reconsider similar cases of the kind in the Jâlandhar Doâb."

No. 155.

From P. Melvill, Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjâb, dated 27th February, 1854.

Revenue.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 45, of the 3rd instant, with enclosure, referring for orders a question submitted by the Commissioner of the Trans-Satlaj States, as to whether "Dharmsâlahs" and "Takiyahs" are to be regarded as coming within the intention of the Government orders, which direct the release of endowments for the support of institutions or buildings for public accommodation, so long as they may be kept up—and in reply to state, that the Chief Commissioner sees no reason to alter the views he has already expressed in his letter No. 402, of the 11th April last. He would scrutinize, carefully, all such grants as those in favor of Dharmsâlahs and Takiyahs. He does not consider them as endowments, or of any public utility, but at the same time he is ready to take into consideration, the recommendations of the local officers in each specific case, which they may consider it necessary to refer. The Commissioner of the Trans-Satlaj States can revise any orders he may have passed on such cases in his Division.

CIRCULAR NO. 47.

Dated 1st August 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(LAND COMPENSATION)

Instructions for cal-

As there has been considerable discrepancy in the orders issued from time to time in regard to the rates at which compensation is to be calculated for Jâgîr and Mâfî lands, oc-

ulating compensation payable for Jâgîr and Mâfî lands appropriated for public purposes.

cupied for public purposes, a reference was made by me on the subject, to the Chief Commissioner; in order that uniform rules might be laid down for observance in all cases.

2nd.—The accompanying letter No. 660, dated 26th ultimo, from the Officiating Secretary, conveys the orders of the Chief Commissioner on the subject, which must be considered as superseding all that may have been heretofore issued upon the point; and from this you will perceive, that compensation for lands, which have been released for life only, is to be calculated at the prescribed annuity rates; with reference to the age of the incumbent, and for lands released in perpetuity, at 15 years purchase of the annual income derived therefrom, exclusive of course, in both cases, of compensation for the proprietary right, payable to whoever may be recorded as the owner of the land.

3rd.—I enclose a form of compensation statement, in which a column has been introduced to shew the sums payable to Jâgîrdârs and Mâfîdârs, having a life interest in their holdings. Column 14 of the statement at present in use shews the compensation due to perpetual Jâgîrdârs and Mâfîdârs at 15 years purchase, and need not be allowed, but I have availed myself of this opportunity, to recast the statement generally, as some portions of it appear to me unnecessary, and some not very clear. I have made, in the accompanying, no very material or considerable changes, but have somewhat altered the arrangement of the columns and have partially modified the headings, where this has appeared to me desirable.

4th.—The entries in columns 5 and 7 will have to be calculated in the mode pointed out in my letter No. 2197, Circular No. 43, dated 20th ultimo, to indicate which, the terms employed in the heading of that column, have been modified in the accompanying, and in the column of remarks, a brief explanation should be given opposite to each item, of the date on which the said calculations have been made.

5th—The form now sent will accordingly, for the future, supersede that prescribed by my predecessor's Circular No. 29, dated 7th July 1853; and as that form has not, I believe, been hitherto printed, I trust that no inconvenience will result therefrom.

Additional para. to Commissioner of Lahore.

The instructions now issued, in the first 3 paras. of this letter, will, I believe, sufficiently meet the objects contemplated by Major Clarke, in his letter No. 116, dated 25th April, received with your letter No. 179, dated 29th May.

No. 660.

From R. Temple, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to D F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, dated 26th July 1854.

Revenue.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 250 of the 18th instant, regarding the different modes which prevail for calculating the compensation to be allowed to Jâgîrdârs for loss of revenue for lands taken up for public purposes, and in reply to inform you that the Chief Commissioner concurs with you in considering it desirable that one general rule should be laid down for observance, and he accordingly sanctions compensation for lands released in perpetuity, being compounded for at 15 years purchase, as described in the late Board's Circular No. 26 of the 22nd April 1852.

2nd.—With regard to compensation to Jâgîrdârs and Mâfîdârs, having but a life interest in their holdings, of whatever value such tenure may be, the Chief Commissioner approves of your suggestion that compensation be compounded at life annuity rates, according to the scale originally promulgated by the Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P., and prescribed for the Punjab by the late Board's Circular No. 30 of 19th May 1852.

3rd.—You will be good enough to issue a Circular to the above effect.

Detailed Statement of sums due to Zamîndârs, Jâgîrdârs and

sation for lands taken up for

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Deduct on account of site of the old road, or lands given up.		Balance after deduction.	
Number.	Name of Village.	Area of the land taken up in acres.	Average rate of settlement on the entire mahâl per acre.	Jama of one year calculated with reference to the character and circumstances of the land occupied.	Quantity of land in acres.	Jama of one year calculated as in column 5.	Total of area.	Jama for one year.

Note.—Column 8 will shew the difference between columns 3 and 6. Column 9 Revenue to be remitted yearly. Column 11 will exhibit any arrears that may be due [illegible] 11, 12, 15, 16 and 17.

Máfidárs, on account of Remission of Revenue, and Compen-

in Zillah.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Period for which remission or refund is claimed.	Amount of remission or refund due for the foregoing period.	Add value of grain, trees, houses, wells, &c.	Compensation to Jágírdárs & Máfidárs holding for life, for loss of revenue, calculated at life annuity rates.			Compensation to Jágírdárs or Máfidárs, holding in perpetuity for loss of revenue, at 15 years purchase.	Compensation for loss of proprietary rights, at 15 years purchase at 10 per cent. on Govt. Jama.	Total amount due to indemnity.	Remarks
			Age of Jágírdár or Máfidár.	No. of years purchase.	Value.				

will shew the difference between columns 5 and 7, and its *total* will be the amount of
and will be the product of columns 9 and 10; column 18 will exhibit the sum of

CIRCULAR NO. 48.

Dated 12th August 1854.

To all Commissioners.

I have the honor to forward for your information, a copy of my Vernacular proceeding dated the 4th instant, in the matter noted in the margin.*

REVENUE.

(APPEALS)

* Directing that means be taken to ensure that appellants to this court file with their petitions of appeal copies of the orders of the inferior Courts; as well as of that of the Superior Court appealed against.

CIRCULAR NO. 51.

Dated 16th August, 1854.

To all Commissioners.

I have the honor to annex a copy of a letter No. 745, dated 9th current, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, cancelling in part the late Board's Circular No. 1043, dated 23rd November 1849, and request with reference thereto, that the 3½ per cent deductions, which are directed to be made, on account of cost of collection, from all sums realized by Government servants from Jâgîr Estates, on behalf of the Jâgîrdârs, may in future be carried, in toto, to the credit of Government.

REVENUE.

(JAGIRS.)

Directs that the 3½ per cent deducted for collections in Jâgîr Estates be carried in toto to the credit of Government.

No. 745.

From R. Temple Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab, to D. F. McLeod Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, dated 9th August, 1854.

In reply to your letter No. 262, of the 4th instant, I am directed to inform you, with advertence to the considerations advanced by your-

REVENUE.

self, and the Commissioner Cis-Satlaj States, that the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the authorized percentage, 3½ per cent, on the collections in Jâgîr estates, ought to be credited to Government in toto, and that no portion of it should be allowed, as perquisite, either to the Tahsîldâr or to his subordinates, all of whom receive their fixed salaries.

2nd.—You are therefore authorized to issue instructions to the above effect, in cancelment of the late Board's Circular No. 1043, of 23rd November 1849, both to the Commissioner Cis-Satlaj States, and to all other Commissioners.

CIRCULAR NO. 53.

Dated 26th August 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.
(GENERAL.)
Form of Annual Statements of projects of Public Works.

In continuation of my Circular No. 42, dated 12th ultimo, I have the honor to annex a copy of a letter No. 1836, dated 18th current, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, with enclosures, prescribing two Tabular Statements for exhibiting Public Works requiring Government sanction, which will have to be submitted yearly.

2.—From the tenor of this communication, you will perceive, that in regard to every work on account of which sanction may be thus applied for, it will be necessary to specify distinctly what portion of the entire estimate will be required for expenditure during the year under report.

No. 1836.

From R. Temple, Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab, to D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, dated Lahore, the 18th August, 1854.

General.

In continuation of my predecessor's letter No. 823, of the 19th April last, I am directed to forward, for your information and guidance, the annexed copy of further orders dated the 21st ultimo, issued from the Home Department, regarding the form in which projects of Public Works are to be submitted annually for the sanction of Government.

To Secretaries to Governments Bengal, Fort St. George, North Western Provinces, and to the Governor of the Straits Settlements, dated Fort William, the 21st July, 1854.

Home Department.

The instructions conveyed in my letter No. 255, dated the 3rd March last, respecting the form in which projects of Public Works should be submitted annually for the sanction of the Government of India, having been re-considered by the Governor General in Council, in connection with the Annual Statement for 1854-55, submitted by the Government of Bombay, I am directed to communicate the following observations and suggestions, for the information and guidance of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

2.—In the first instance, I am directed to observe that it was not intended by the new method of incorporating all applications for sanction to new works into one Annual Statement, to interfere with the rule which requires all new works, the cost of which is above a fixed amount, to be sanctioned by the Government of India, before they are undertaken. It will, therefore, be incumbent on the Government now, as heretofore, to enter in its Secretary's letter, in respect of each

new work of that sort projected, into as full an explanation of the case as was required, when each new project was submitted separately. Such a full statement is necessary to enable the Government of India to judge of the propriety and comparative advantage of every proposed work, for which its sanction is requisite.

3.—I am also directed to point out that it is absolutely necessary, in every case, when submitting new projects for sanction, in order to avoid misleading this Government, to refer to any previous correspondence relating to any of them, which may have passed between the Government of *Bengal*, and the Government of *India*, or between the Government of Bengal and the Honorable the Court of Directors.

4th—Respecting the admission of new works into the Annual Statement, I am instructed to observe that only those works which could be commenced during the year, to which the Statement relates, if the sanction were immediately granted, should be entered in the Statement of that year.

5th.—In order to distinguish more clearly between new projects, first proposed for sanction, and projects already sanctioned, in which it is proposed to expend money within the year, the Governor General in Council requests that, in future, two Tabular Statements, in the form hereto appended, may be substituted for the one laid down in the orders of the 3rd March last. The first of these two Statements will apply exclusively to new projects, beyond the limit of the Local Governments. The remarks in the Statement upon each project need do no more than is sufficient to identify the project; but the Secretary's letter is expected to contain a full exposition of every project entered in this Statement. The nature and results of the plans and estimates made, should always form part of the exposition. The second Statement will apply exclusively to

works which have been already sanctioned, whether by the Hon'ble Court, the Government of India, or the Local Government. It will be observed, that this Statement is in the form of the one first called for, with only a little alteration in the headings of the columns.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of new Projects of Works recommended for sanction in the _____

for the year 18

District.	Description of Work	Estimated cost.	Estimated time required for completion.	Estimated expenditure in 18	REMARKS.

No. 2.

STATEMENT of expenditure within the year 18 proposed to be made upon sanctioned works, in the _____ Presidency

District.	Description of work.	Total Estimate sanctioned.	Amount already authorized to be expended.	Amount already expended.	Amount to be authorized for the year 18 .	Further amount that will be required for completion.	REMARKS.

CIRCULAR NO. 54

Dated 30*th August* 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(APPEALS.)

* Pointing out, with reference to vernacular proceeding forwarded with Circular No. 48, dated 12th instant, that petitioners applying for copies of orders for the purpose of appeal to the Financial Commissioner, may, with advantage, be supplied from the Commissioner's Office, with copy of the order appealed against, in the first instance.

I have the honor to forward for your information, a copy of my Vernacular proceeding, dated the 28th instant, on the subject noted in the margin.*

CIRCULAR NO. 55.

Dated 31*st August* 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(FLAX)

Requests that the cultivation of Flax be encouraged.

As the period for sowing the Rabbî crops is now at hand, I deem it advisable to draw your attention to the very great importance, at the present time, of doing all in our power to promote and extend the cultivation of the *Alsî* (in some places called *Tissî*) or Flax; not only with a view to the production, as heretofore, of the Linseed, for oil, the demand for which seems to be great and increasing, but more especially on account of its fibre, to the market for which, if procurable from hence, it appears at present impossible to assign any limit.

2*nd*.—In some parts of Kangra, of the Jammû Territory, and generally, I believe, along the skirts of the great range, the value of this fibre is, though to a very partial extent, recognized—the Zamindars being in the habit of making it into

a coarse twine, with which they plait the bottoms of their châpais, considering it to be cool and healthy. In other parts it appears to be hardly known that it produces a fibre at all. But it is certain nevertheless, that the capability for yielding it of excellent quality is by no means confined to the localities above indicated, as at Lahore, of which the soil is by no means peculiarly favorable, the plant has been grown, under the direction of the Agri-Horticultural Society, to a height of between 4 and 5 feet, and the fibre yielded by it has been pronounced by the best judges in Calcutta and Bombay, to be of unexceptionable quality.

3rd.—The chief points to be attended to in cultivating the plant for the fibre, are, to select, as far as practicable, a rich loamy soil, and such as the *khadir* on the banks of rivers and beds of old tanks and jhîls, to prepare and manure the land so selected with care; giving as much manure as may be available; and lastly, to sow the seed very thick, so as to ensure it growing straight and tall, and throwing out no lateral shoots, or branches. It should be cut just as the pods begin to turn yellow; so that the seed, which will then have ripened, will be as available for the purposes of the oil manufacture, as under the ordinary mode of culture.

4th.—Very great anxiety has been expressed, as you are probably aware, both in England and at the Presidencies, that the supply of fibres adapted for making ropes, canvas, &c., from India, should be increased to the utmost, especially that of Flax and Hemp, which have not heretofore been raised for the Europe market at all. The Government of India have sanctioned rewards for the successful cultivation of the former, of which intimation will doubtless be sent to you by the Secretary of the Agri-Horticultural Society, and large supplies of seed, of the Flax in particular, have been ordered from Europe by Government, for distribution through the Society who may perhaps be

able in the mean time, in anticipation of its arrival, which cannot now be until next season, to supply District Officers, on application, with small quantities, for experiment, of such superior descriptions of seed, as it may have procured from other quarters.

5th.—As I am not aware, however, when the Society's Secretary may issue his notification on the subject, and the season is now advancing, I think it advisable at once to request you will have a notification issued to the Zamindars of your Division generally, or at least to those parts in which there may be a reasonable expectation of good flax being raised, embodying the general purport of the foregoing, and urging upon them, if not disposed to do more, at all events to sow in the mode described, by way of experiment, a small portion of the land which they may appropriate to the Alsî or other analogous crop

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CIRCULAR NO. 57.

Dated 29th September, 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

* Forwarding Copy of Vernacular Instructions to Putwaries compiled by Amîn Chand, Sarishtadar Deputy Commissioner's Office, Rawulpindî.

I have the honor to forward, for your information, a copy of my Vernacular Proceeding dated the 15th instant, in the matter noted in the margin.*

CIRCULAR NO. 58.

Dated 5th October 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(LAND COMPENSATION.)

Requests that when land compensation statements are submitted, the authority on which the lands were taken up be always given.

I have the honor to request that in future, whenever statements of compensation and remission on account of lands taken up for public purposes are sent up to this Office, a reference may be entered, either in the column of remarks or elsewhere, to the authority in accordance with which the lands have been taken up, whether appertaining to this Office, or to those of the Chief Commissioner, Judicial Commissioner, or Commissioner of the Division.

CIRCULAR NO. 59.

Dated 13th October, 1854.

REVENUE.

(TREASURY.)

Requests that when treasure is being sent from one station to another, the keys of the treasure chest be always sent by some other medium than the guard.

Copies of the following are forwarded to all Commissioners, for information and guidance.

No. 826.

From R. Temple, Esquire, Secy. to Chief Commissioner for the Punjab, to D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, dated the 16th September 1854.

With reference to the correspondence marginally* noted, I am directed to forward for your information, and for circulation, the annexed extract para. 41 from a despatch from the Honorable the

* From Financial Commissioner, No. 91, dated 26th May 1850.

To Financial Commissioner No. 737, dated 2nd July 1853.

Court of Directors, dated the 28th June 1854, No. 28, regarding the theft of 1,000 Rs. from the treasure remittance on its way from Kolâwal to Shâhpôr. Adverting to the wishes of the Hon'ble Court, relative to the tranmission of the keys of boxes containing treasure sent from one station to another, the Chief Commissioner suggests that they should be forwarded by post.

Extract para. 41, *from a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Financial Department, No.* 28, *dated* 28*th June* 1854.

Para. 41.—The Naik who stole this money having absconded, and there being no hope of recovering it, we approve of your having removed the amount from the Inefficient Balance of the Shâhpôr Treasury. We desire, however, that, in future, when treasure is remitted from one station to another, the key of the boxes be forwarded through some other medium than the Naik of the guard escorting the treasure.

CIRCULAR NO. 62,

Dated 24*th October*, 1854.

REVENUE.

(LAND COMPENSATION)

Directs that in cases of land taken up for public purposes, held rent-free for two lives, or for term of settlement, the compensation be calculated at the same rate as for lands held rent free in perpetuity.

Copies of the following are forwarded to all Commissioners except Commissioner of Cis-Satlaj States.

No. 342.

From G. C. Barnes, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent Cis-Satlaj States, to D. F. McLeod, Esq., Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, dated Kassowli, the 11*th October*, 1854.

Your Circular letter No. 47, of the 1st August, prescribed rates for compensating life Mâfîdârs and Jâgîrdârs in perpetuity for the occupation of their lands.

2. The Deputy Commissioner of Thaneysur has brought to notice two classes of tenures for which your rates do notp rovide, viz. lands released for two generations, and lands released till expiration of the settlement. He has applied for instructions how to deal with such cases.

3. In reply, I have directed, that as 15 years purchase is the maximum rate allowed for lands released in perpetuity, it is obvious that lands released for a less term cannot receive a higher rate. They cannot either receive less, for the settlement is only in its commencement, and dates for 30 years; and two lives calculated at annuity rates would probably amount to a larger sum than 15 years purchase.

4. I have therefore directed the Deputy Commissioner to treat such tenures, as far as regards compensation for land occupied, as perpetual grants. It remains for you to decide whether this interpretation of your orders is correct. A reply is solicited

No. 2988.

From D. F. McLeod, Esq., Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, to G. C. Barnes, Esq., Commissioner and Superintendent Cis-Satlaj States, dated Lahore, the 24th October 1854.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 342, dated 11th current, and to state, in reply, that I agree with you in considering, that both the tenures therein referred to, those released for two lives, and those for the period of settlement, should be regarded, quoad the calculating of compensation, as on the same footing with grants in perpetuity.

CIRCULAR NO. 63.

Dated 24th October 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(LAND COMPENSATION.)

Directs that refunds be allowed to holders of Jâgîr or Mâfî lands taken up for public purposes, for periods during which they may have been debarred from making their collections.

As it frequently happens that after Jâgîr or Mâfî lands have been taken up for public purposes, and the holders have been precluded from levying the Revenue due upon them, a considerable period elapses before compensation, calculated at the rates which have been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, is paid to them; I have the honor to state, that the Chief Commissioner agrees with me in opinion, that in all such cases, in addition to the compensation to be paid to the said holders, as an acquittance in lieu of all prospective demands, they are entitled to a refund, likewise, of Revenue for the entire period during which they may have been debarred from making their collections, previous to the period of payment; and I request that all Deputy Commissioners may be instructed accordingly.

2nd.—The same principle properly applies to compensation for loss of proprietary rights likewise, but, as the percentage claimable on this account is comparatively small, and it is to be hoped that in future the payment of compensation will never be long delayed, it is only in extreme cases, that there can be any occasion for proposing a refund on this account.

CIRCULAR NO. 66.

Dated 31st October 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.
(CENSUS.)
Conveys instructions for taking a census of the population of the Punjab.

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a letter No. 887, dated 7th current, to my address, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, omitting a portion of the 2nd para., which is not required on the present occasion. Additional copies are also forwarded for distribution to the several Deputy Commissioners of your Division, in order to avoid delay.

2nd.—This letter directs that a statistical return for each District be immediately prepared; and an enumeration effected of all persons who may sleep therein, on the night of the 31st December 1854. It directs that the rules which were prescribed for a similar operation effected in the North Western Provinces at the end of 1852, as given in the printed Memoir and Report, of which copies have been heretofore distributed to all Districts, shall be generally followed; and I request that, in concert with the several District Officers, you will use every exertion to have the orders therein conveyed, carried out with efficiency and promptitude, and the returns rendered as complete and trustworthy as may be practicable under existing circumstances.

3rd.—These returns comprise not only a census, but likewise the numbers of townships, area, assessment, and other items of statistical information, without which any census must fail of yielding all the advantages of which it is capable. But it is very necessary to bear in mind, that the enumeration of the population is quite a separate matter from the col-

lection and recording of the other statistics required, and, being the most emergent, must be treated quite independently of the latter.

4th.—For effecting the former, *i. e.* for supplying returns of the population, the Chief Commissioner intimates that the selection of instruments is to be left to the discretion of Deputy Commissioners, though ordinarily Mahallahdârs or Mîr Mahallas for towns, and Patwarîs, Lamberdârs, and village watchmen for agricultural communities, will usually be the most appropriate ones, and those most readily available. To assist these, and ensure uniformity of procedure, I forward herewith, marked Appendix No. I., a brief paper of instructions, which appears to me to contain all the points most essential for the guidance of persons engaged in the peformance of this duty, together with a vernacular translation of the same ; additional copies of both likewise accompanying for distribution to your District Officers.

5th.—For towns, when divided into Mahallahs, or other known and compact divisions, the same process, with but slight variations, will probably be found to be suitable, as for villages ; but for cantonments, the co-operation of the Military Authorities will be indispensable, and the attention of your District Officers should be directed to the instructions on this subject contained in letter of the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, dated 10th August 1852, No. 3260, printed at page 14 of the Census Report.

6th.—These population returns, when recorded, whether for towns, villages, or cantonments, should all be forwarded or presented as immediately after the 1st January 1855 as possible, by the parties preparing them, to the Tahsîldâr of the Parganah, who should have the general control and direction of the undertaking from the first, and whose duty it will then be to test, collate and abstract these returns, as well as to see that all

deficiencies are supplied and all errors corrected, as far as may be practicable, before forwarding them on to the higher authorities.

7th.—It is in my opinion very desirable, that the Tahsîldâr dispose of these population returns, independently of the other statistics, to which reference will be made in the following paragraphs, and that he send them up apart. It is prescribed, that where separate statements for Mahallahs, Naglahs, or Dâkhili villages, &c., are given in to him, he is to combine these into aggregates; so that his abstract shall be strictly Mouzahwar. The main points of information derivable from these statements, taken by themselves, are shown in columns 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, of the General Statement No. III, given after page 412 of the Census Report, and columns 14 to 21 of General Statement No. I, given after page 410 of the same, which last might be conveniently interpolated between columns 6 and 14 of the foregoing, so that the Mouzahwar Return of Census to be given by Tahsîldârs, will be of the form which I annex as an Appendix to this letter, marked No. III.

8th.—There is, however, one matter not included in the above columns, which it seems very desirable should be supplied from the Census Statements, as noted at para. 547 of the Report, page 435, viz. some discrimination of villages or towns of different sizes and importance, and I request accordingly that the Tahsîldârs may be directed to enter at the foot of this return, or in the column of remarks, a Memorandum in the form, or containing the information noted in the margin.*

*1.—Number of villages or towns containing less than 1,000 inhabitants.
2—Ditto ditto containing more than 1,000, and less than 5,000 inhabitants.
3.—Ditto ditto containing more than 5,000, and less than 10,000 inhabitants.
4.—Ditto ditto containing more than 10,000 and less than 50,000 inhabitants.
5 —Ditto ditto containing more than 50,000 inhabitants.

9th.—I now proceed to offer a few remarks on the remaining statistics, which are to be exhibited in the returns, being those

shown in columns from No. 3 to 10 of the General Statement No. I. above alluded to, and for the preparation of which detailed instructions are given in Circular H, of 1851, of the Board of Revenue, printed at page 4 of the Report. In para. 138 of the Statistical Memoir of 1848, it was directed that these columns should be "previously filled up from the latest and best information available, and with the greatest degree of care, of which the process is susceptible," and under the existing circumstances of the Punjab, these directions are especially applicable and appropriate.

10*th*.—Where Surveys and Settlements have been completed, the filling in of these columns will be comparatively easy, but where this is not the case, some difficulty will no doubt be experienced. The proper course to be ordinarily adopted, will be to give to each Tahsîldâr a blank form with the columns and headings indicated above, or rather in the form given as Appendix No. II. of this letter, and direct his attention to the instructions contained in the Circular of 9th September 1851 above alluded to; of that Circular, as being included in the printed Census Report, I believe that translations are available to all, and paragraphs 7 to 14 should be pointed out to him, especially, as his guide, so far as circumstances may permit.

11*th*.—Where the records of the Tahsîldârs, Qanûngos, or Patwarîs may not supply any sufficient data for the above purpose, it will rest with the Deputy Commissioner, in communication with yourself, to devise such means as may be available, and appear the best, for filling up the required columns, with as much proximate correctness as may be obtainable. In regard to the assessment, there can be no doubt, and the amount of area under cultivation must be proximately ascertainable for each village. But where no measurements of area have been made, the aggregate area will be ascertainable with greater proximate correctness, by making an estimate for the entire

Parganah, or even for the whole district in the mass, than by attempting to descend to details.

12*th*.—As I have said, however, the district officers, in communication with yourself, must exercise their own discretion in this matter, as it must be quite impossible to lay down general rules on all points, which shall prove equally applicable to all districts in a country, where these are so variously circumstanced, as are those of the Punjab at present. The rules referred to by the Chief Commissioner, and the remarks and instructions scattered through the published Statistical Memoir and Report will afford an abundance of suggestions, capable of application more or less to all possible circumstances, but where these may not be found to suffice, it will not, I trust, be found very difficult to devise expedients sufficient for the occasion.

13*th*.—All that I have to enjoin upon you is, that uniformity in the form and purport of returns rendered, be enforced, as without this the value of the returns of the entire territory must be invalidated; and that no delays be allowed. If there be any points on which you find it impossible yourself to solve such doubts as may be raised, these must of course be at once referred to me; but these, I trust, should they occur at all, will not be numerous, and at all events as respects the Census, nothing must be allowed which might risk the affecting of the enumeration of the people on the date prescribed.

14*th*.—So soon as both the detailed returns shall have been received by the Deputy Commissioner for each Parganah in succession, it will be his duty, after carefully examining them and testing their correctness as far as may be possible, to supply you in English with Parganahwar Abstracts of both—a single line only being given to show the totals of each Parganah—and likewise a general statement, similar to that furnished for each of the Districts of the North Western Provinces—of which the first example is given at pages 26 and 27 of the Report, for

the District of Pânipat. He will likewise have to supply a Parganahwar Abstract of the return prescribed above in para. 8, for which the form givenas Appendix No. IV. will be most convenient, being in all four returns, to be submitted to you in English.

15*th.*—On receipt of these, and any further vernacular or detailed returns, which you may deem it necessary to require, for your own satisfaction, I request that you will have drawn up from them, in your own office, and transmitted to me with all practicable despatch, two General Statements for your whole Division, corresponding to Statement No. I. published at page 410 of the Census Report, and Statement No. III, entered after page 412, to which you will have to add a memorandum showing the number of towns and villages of different sizes in each District, which may be given either at foot of the General Statement No. III, or otherwise, as you may find most convenient.

16*th.*—These are, I believe, the only returns which you need have prepared in your own office, and your Report accompanying them, need not be elaborate—but when forwarding them and the reports of your District Officers, it will be requisite that you send me, likewise, transcripts of the four Parganahwar Returns received from each of the latter—in case I should find occasion to refer to them for details.

No. 887.

From R. Temple, Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab, to D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, dated 7th October, 1854.

Revenue Dept.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to draw your early attention to the preparation and collation of population statistics. It would be superfluous to explain that the general administration has ad-

vanced to that stage, in which a correct census becomes a matter of special value, and even necessity.

2nd.—You are aware that no census, worthy of the name, has as yet been taken of the Punjab people. For the settled districts, the Settlement Officers have prepared population returns. But these returns have not been collated in any central office and a small portion only of them has been published when the final report of a finished settlement may happen to have been printed. * * * * * * * * * * * *

3rd.—But further the Chief Commissioner considers that the time has arrived when an enumeration of the people, throughout these territories, may be made on one given date, similar to that recently effected in the North Western Provinces. The complete report of that great operation, which has been published and circulated among the different districts, will supply a rich fund of experience, and smooth down all practical difficulties. The Chief Commissioner does not desire to add any thing to the detailed instructions promulgated on that occasion. But he would specially select for observance in the Punjab the Circular letter No. 2990, of the 22d July 1852, with the instructions annexed thereto, issued by the Government N. W. P. and inserted in pages 7 to 13 of the Report above alluded to.

4th.—Following the principle adopted in the N. W. Provinces, the Chief Commissioner desires, that returns be rendered of all persons who may sleep in every house of every city, village, or hamlet, throughout these territories, on the night intervening between the 31st December 1854, and the 1st January 1855; these returns when collected to be styled the Punjab Census for 1st January 1855. It will rest with the district officers to appoint and organize the agency which is to furnish the returns for cities, villages, hamlets or detached tenements. In most

instances, Mahalladârs, Patwârîs, and Lamberdars will naturally be the most appropriate agents. Where such Officers may not be available, the Deputy Commissioner can nominate beforehand some trustworthy person. The returns will be furnished with the same detail, of males and females, agricultural and non-agricultural, as in the N. W. Provinces. They will first be collated by the Tahsîldârs and then by the District Officers; thence they will be forwarded with a brief report, through the Commissioner, to your office. The Tahsîldârs will begin to receive the returns immediately after the 1st of January. It is hoped that every Deputy Commissioner may be able to send his returns and reports by the 1st of February. All the returns should reach your office during that month, and during March they may be finally collated by yourself, and submitted to the Chief Commissioner, by the 1st of April next, with a view to publication..

5th.—The present directions need not now enter into further detail. The printed Reports for the N. W. Provinces, and your own experience on this subject, will supply all that can be needed. The Chief Commissioner has only to impress upon you the necessity of *systematic uniformity* on which the value of the operation will, in a great measure, depend, and from which no deviation should be permitted any where, on any excuse whatever. And the Chief Commissioner believes that no unusual obstacle will arise in any part of the Punjab to the successful execution of the census.

P. S.—It is requested that this letter may be circulated.

APPENDIX NO. I.

Rules for the guidance of persons employed to effect an enumeration of the persons present in the Towns, Villages, and Cantonments of the Punjab, on the night of the 31*st of December* 1854. *(Vide para.* 4 *of Financial Commissioner's Circular No.* 66, *dated* 31*st Oct.*, 1854.*)*

1*st.*—The subjoined form is to be prepared and filled in by you, for each mouza or mahallah, or other local division assigned to you, and immediately on completion to be given in to the Tahsîldâr of the Parganah :—

No. of Enclosures.	No. of Houses.	Name of the master of the house or head of the family.	Hindoos.				Mahometans and others not Hindoos.				REMARKS
			Agricultural.		Non-Agricultural.		Agricultural.		Non-Agricultural.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Total.....									Total of persons

2nd.—In the first column, a single entry will be made for each enclosure—whether that enclosure be occupied by one family or by more.

3rd.—In the second column, a separate entry will be allotted to each family residing and having their meals together—so that where but one family occupies the whole of an enclosure, there will be but one entry for that enclosure in the 2nd column, as well as in the 1st.

4th.—In the 4th, 5th, 8th, and 9th columns, will be entered all the individuals comprised in a family, of which the head derives the whole, or any part of his subsistence from the possession or cultivation of land. All others will be entered in columns 6, 7, 10 and 11.

5th.—All males, whether adults or boys, will be entered, without discrimination, in columns 4, 6, 8, and 10, and all females, in like manner, of whatever age, in columns 5, 7, 9, and 11.

6th.—When there are any strangers sleeping in a house or serai, a separate line is to be assigned to these, immediately under that allotted to the house or serai where they have slept, their sexes being discriminated in the same manner as those of permanent residents—and their occupation, i. e., whether agricultural or non-agricultural, to be determined by ascertainment from themselves.

7th.—If there be any place within the limits assigned to you, in which travellers alight, though not within the precincts of a town or village, a separate line or lines should be assigned at the foot of the statement for the town or village to which it appertains, to show the number of travellers, who may have remained at each of such places, on the night in question.

8th.—It is to be distinctly understood, that the numbers in all the columns are to be entered from actual enumeration, those members of families only being shown, who were actually present, at their homes, on the 31st December 1854.

9th.—A separate statement is to be supplied, not only for each village and mahallah, but for each distinct hamlet having a name of its own, and where detached houses exist, not constituting a distinct hamlet, care is to be taken, that their inmates are included in the return for the mahallah, village, or hamlet to which they appertain.

10th.—Measures should be immediately taken by you, not only for preparing all the forms you may require, but for entering beforehand in them the numbers of enclosures and houses, and names of heads of families, so that on the 1st January 1855, the numbers, sexes, &c., of the population will alone remain to be entered.

APPENDIX NO. II.

BLANK FORM to be supplied to Tahsîldârs, for exhibition of the area and assessment of villages, comprised in their respective Parganahs (vide para. 10. of Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 66, dated 31st October 1854.)

No.	Name of Mouzah or Town.	Area in Statute miles of 640 acres each.	Area in Acres.	Mâlgûzârî or assessed land.		Minhâî or unassessed land.		Demand on account of Land Revenue for 1854 55.	REMARKS.
				Cultivated acres.	Culturable acres.	Lakhiraj Acres.	Barren Acres.		
		The aggregate only of this column for the entire Parganah need be shown.							
Total, ..									

APPENDIX

BLANK FORM to be supplied to Tahsildârs, for ex-
in the several villages, towns, &c., of their respective Pargan-
of Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 66, dated 31st Oc-

No	Name of Mouza or township.	Number of enclosures.	Number of houses.	Total of population.	HINDOO.				MAHOMEDANS NOT HIN-	
					Agricultural.		Non Agricultural		Agricultural.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.

NO. III.

hibition of the results of enumeration of the population, present
ahs, on the night of the 31st December 1854, (Vide para. 7,
tober 1854.)

AND OTHERS DOOS.								
Non-agricultural.								
Males.	Females.	Total of males.	Total of females.	Percentage of males to total population.	Total of Agricultural population.	Total of non-agricultural population.	Percentage of agricultural to entire population.	REMARKS.

APPENDIX NO. IV.

Parganahwar abstract of classification of Villages and Towns to be supplied by Deputy Commissioners to Commissioners (vide para. 14 of Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 66, dated 31st October 1854.)

SPECIFICATION.	Number of Villages and Townships.						Remarks.
	In Pargunah.	In Pargunah.	In Pargunah.	In Pargunah.	In Pargunah.	Total.	
Villages or Townships containing less than 1,000 Inhabitants.							
Do. Do. containing more than 1,000, and less than 5,000, Inhabitants.							
Do. Do. containing more than 5,000, and less than 10,000, Inhabitants.							
Towns containing more than 10,000, and less than 50,000, Inhabitants.							
Ditto containing 50,000 Inhabitants or upwards.							
Total, ..							

CIRCULAR NO. 68.

Dated 17th November 1854.

To all Commissioners (except Cis-Satlaj States.)

REVENUE.

(GENERAL)

Requests that information be afforded on certain points in their annual Revenue Reports.

I have the honor to forward herewith extracts of a letter No. 870, of 29th September, from the Chief Commissioner, and request that you will supply me at your earliest convenience with such information in respect to the Revenue Administration of the Districts of your Division, as will enable me to furnish the brief report required by the first clause of its 2nd para.

2nd.—The remainder of that para points out the nature of the information, which, in much greater detail, will be expected in the Annual Revenue Reports, from the current year; and District Officers should be at once made acquainted with the instructions therein conveyed upon the point, and enjoined to keep them in view, in order that at the close of the year no difficulty or delay may be experienced in preparing the reports required.

No. 870.

From R. Temple, Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to D. F. McLeod, Esquire Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, dated 29th September 1854.

2.—With respect to Revenue Reports inasmuch as the Chief Commissioner's General Report described all fiscal affairs up to May 1853, and embraced most matters of interest up to May 1854, it will be sufficient for you to forward to this office the figured Statements for 1853-54, with a brief report from yourself, in all respects following the plan and arrangement adopted by the Saddar Board of Revenue N. W. P. The Report for 1853-54 must perhaps necessarily be meagre, as con-

taining little more than bare statistics. But the Chief Commissioner trusts that, for future years, you will explain to Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners the expediency of their describing with greater fulness than heretofore the progress of fiscal system and mangement in their Districts and Divisions, respectively. The working of the assessment, the facility of collection, the processes resorted to, the landed tenures, the condition of the village communities, the position of the Lambardârs and co-partners, the accuracy and regularity of the annual village papers, the efficiency of the village accountants, the working of the summary suit department, the despatch of business of the collectorate, the progress of agriculture—all these points should be clearly, but succinctly, reported on in future years. Where revised Settlements and Surveys are in progress, their state should be fully detailed.

3.—I am instructed to add that the dates, on which each Commissioner's report is received in your office, should be prominently noticed in your report.

CIRCULAR NO. 69.

Dated 23rd November 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(PENSIONS.)

Annexes f rm of bill to be submitted for purchase of pensions.

As no form has heretofore been prescribed for reporting on cases of purchase of pensions, I annex one, which I request may be adopted in future. Its Press No. will be 50.

2nd.—An exemplar of this form has been forwarded to the Manager of the *Lahore Chronicle Press*, in order that copies of it may be struck off; and on your intimating to him the number you will require, he will be prepared to supply your District Officers with them.

BILL for purchase of a pension under Board's Circular No. 30, dated 19th May 1852.

Name of Applicant	Number in original Recommendation Roll.	Date of Government Sanction to Pension.	Amount of Pension.	Date up to which pension has been paid.	Age of Applicant.	Number of years purchase according to para. 2, Circular No. 30, dated 19th May, 1852.	Date of payment of purchase money.	Amount of purchase money.

CIRCULAR NO. 70.

Dated 30th November 1854.

To all Commissioners, (except Trans-Satlaj States.)

REVENUE.

(CENSUS.)

Further instructions in regard to preparation of Census returns.

In continuation of my Circular letter No. 66, dated 30th ultimo, regarding the preparation of Census Returns, I have the honor to annex a copy of a Circular letter No. 266, dated 22nd current, addressed by the Commissioner and Superintendent Trans-Satlaj Division to his District Officers, and request that you will act upon the view stated in his 4th para. and have the corrections pointed out by him, made in the vernacular form supplied to your Division, should you find that the same errors occur in these.

2nd.—You should explain likewise to your District Officers that all British or other European subjects are to be included in the returns, but a foot note or other explanatory remark should be furnished, discriminating the numbers of these.

3rd.—The numbers of troops and camp followers, included in the returns, should likewise be discriminated in the same manner, and should any troops be in transit through your Division, on the 31st December, the District Officers should place themselves previously in communication with the Officers Commanding these, that their numbers and those of the camp followers attached to them, may be entered in the returns of the Districts through which they may be then passing.

No. 266.

From Commissioner and Superintendent Trans-Satlaj States, to Deputy Commissioners Trans-Satlaj States, dated 22nd Novr., 1854.

Captain Farrington has brought to my notice some errors in the translation of the form for census accompanying the Fi-

nancial Commissioner's Circular No. 66 of 31st October 1854, which I beg you will have corrected accordingly. The Columns of Agricultural and non-Agricultural have been transposed.

2nd.—Vide words " and other religions not Hindûs" have been omitted after " Mussulmans."

3rd.—And in column 3 " or head of the family" has been omitted, which might prove a serious impediment when a house may be occupied by one not the owner.

4th.—It will be advisable to instruct your subordinates that all the sects of cognate religions, such as Seikh, Parasnathi, &c., and all the out-caste races (not nominally Mussulmans) Sainsîs, sweepers, and the like, should be entered as Hindûs.

No. 136.

From M. P. Edgeworth, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent Trans-Satlaj States, to D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, dated 21st November 1854.

With reference to your Circular No. 66 of the 31st October 1854, I have the honor to request instructions whether it is wished that the Census should be carried out in the estates of the Raja of Kapûrthalla, through His Highness's people, whether it should be taken in the Jâgîr allotted to Kûnwur Suchet Singh, and by our own officers or the Raja's.

2nd.—I beg further to be informed whether British subjects are to be included in the Census, whether inhabitants of cantonments or elsewhere.

3rd.—It is probable that as several Regiments will be marching at the time specified, some special instructions may be required through the Military Department on that subject.

No. 3229.

From D. F. McLeod, Esqr., Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, to M. P. Edgeworth, Esq., Commissioner and Superintendent Trans-Satlaj States, dated Lahore, 29th November, 1854.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 136, dated 21st current, and in reply to request that arrangements may be made for having the Census extended not only to the Kapûrthalla Territory, but to those of all the Native Chiefs politically subordinate to you.

2nd.—The arrangements must be made in every case by the establishments of the Chiefs themselves, and not by ourselves directly. Of such portion, however, of the Kapûrthalla States as are at present under our direct management, the enumeration should of course be effected by ourselves, though the returns of area, &c., must be obtained from the books, or officers, of the Raja and his brother.

3rd.—From the Raja and his officers a Census of at least tolerable correctness may be confidently looked for, but little inferior perhaps to our own; while from the other Chiefs but little more can be expected than a rough approximation; all practicable precautions however should be taken by you for having the returns of the latter rendered as nearly correct as may be practicable, by pointing out to them, how it will be best for them to proceed, and any returns of area which they may give in should be compared in the aggregate with the area deducible from the Revenue and Trigonometrical Survey plans or returns.

4th.—British, and other European subjects, will, of course, be included in the returns, and it will be well, perhaps, if a separate memorandum of their number be likewise supplied, when your returns are sent up to this office, either as a foot note, or in any form that may be most convenient.

5th.—In the event of any corps being on the 31st of De-

cember in transit through your Division, you should place yourself in communication, through the District Officers, with the officers commanding, in like manner as has been already enjoined in regard to the population of cantonments, in order that returns may be furnished to you, and included in your statements, of all troops and camp followers attached thereto.

6th.—The number, however, of troops and of camp followers included in your Returns, should be discriminated by a foot note, or otherwise, similarly to that of British subjects, and European foreigners.*

CIRCULAR NO. 71.

Dated 2nd December 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(GENERAL.)

Requests that the spirit of Act XXVI. of 1854, be carried out in respect to minors who may become wards of Government, and that Deputy Comrs. assume the management of their estates.

I have the honor to direct your attention to Act XXVI. of 1854, published in the Calcutta Government Gazette of the 15th ultimo, and to request that adequate precautions may be taken for having the spirit of that enactment carried out, as far as may be practicable, in respect to all minors, who may, from time to time, become wards of the British Government.

2nd.—Courts of Wards not having been as yet separately organised in the Punjab, it will necessarily devolve on the Deputy Commissioners, acting under the orders of the

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* These letters from and to the Commissioner of the Trans-Satlaj Division, though not heretofore circulated, are here printed, that they may serve as a guide when a fresh Census is undertaken.

D. F. McLEOD.
Financial Commissioner.

Commissioners, to perform all such functions as would appertain to those Courts if constituted. It may be impracticable, in some cases, under existing circumstances, to effect arrangements altogether satisfactory, for educating the minors in a superior manner. But it is to be hoped that increasing facilities for effecting this will be progressively afforded, and the object is one which should at all times be kept prominently in view.

CIRCULAR NO. 72.

Dated 6th December 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(PENSIONS.)

Prescribes form to be used in applications for pensions to heirs of holders of lapsed grants.

I have the honor to annex an exemplar of the form which I request may be hereafter employed on all occasions where pensions are proposed for the heirs of holders of lapsed grants.

2nd.—A copy of this form has been supplied to the Manager of the Lahore Chronicle Press, to be printed, and supplied on requisition. Its press number will be 51.

TABULAR STATEMENT of share held by *deceased, of rent free grant*
in Mouzah *of Zillah* *and provision proposed for heirs.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Name of Pargunah.	Village or land comprised in the original grant.		Designation of Register in which originally reported and No. of item.	Aggregate amount heretofore lapsed or resumed.	Detail of outstanding shares.		Heirs of the deceased.		Pension proposed.	Specification of dates of decease and of proposed commencement of pension with general grounds of recommendation.	Remarks of Commissioner and Superintendent.
	Names of Villages.	Estimated value of the original grant in cash.			Names.	Amount.	Names.	Age			
	If a share only of any village be held, the fraction representing that share should be given, and if only a plot of land, its area should be shown under the name of village.						All the immediate heirs and their ages should be entered, but the amount of pension entered opposite the names of those only for whom they are proposed.				

NOTE.—The name and share of deceased in columns 6 and 7 to be entered in red ink.

CIRCULAR NO. 74.

Dated 16th December 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(LAND COMPENSATION.)

Requests that annas and pie be always excluded from entry of rental of lands taken up for public purposes.

In statements of remissions on account of lands taken up for public purposes, as received from time to time from the several Divisions of the Punjab, the annual rental of the lands occupied is occasionally entered, on so minute a calculation drawn from averages or otherwise, as to exhibit annas and pie in addition to Rupees.

2nd.—As a corresponding reduction has to be made prospectively in the yearly Jama of the village, this practice is calculated to prove inconvenient; and as it appears to be quite unnecessary, I have the honor to request that, in future, annas and pie may always be excluded from such entries, so that the reduction of Jumma may always be made in even sums of Rupees.

P. S.—It will be understood that the above instructions are intended merely to prevent the Rent Roll from being encumbered with fractions of a rupee; and by no means to prejudice the claims of parties entitled to compensation. By the rules now in force, some discretion must necessarily exist in determining the precise amount to be assessed on any plot; so that in most cases, fractions may be fairly excluded for all purposes—but in some cases of rent free holdings; especially where the plot is so small as to render the odd annas a considerable portion of the entire sum assessable; it may be found requisite and just to allow the holders the full benefit of these, in estimating the amount of purchase money to be granted to them in lieu—and the same remark applies, though

somewhat less forcibly; when calculating the amount payable as compensation for loss of proprietary rights.

CIRCULAR NO. 75.

Dated 30th December 1854.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(STAMPS)

Requests that indents be always submitted for stamps when the supply in store is not equal to estimated demand for 6 months.

Inattention to the rule enjoined in the Circular letter of the late Board of Administration, No 36, of the 27th July 1852, having forced upon the Amritsar Office recently the reprehensible expedient of manufacturing Stamps for the occasion; I have the honor to request that you will issue strict injunctions to your District Officers, to be punctual in the submission of indents; whenever the stock of any value of Stamps is not equal to more than the estimated demand for 6 months.

CIRCULAR ORDERS

ISSUED BY

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER

FOR THE PUNJAB,

DURING THE YEAR 1855.

CIRCULAR NO 2.

Dated 9th January, 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(GENERAL.)

With reference to Act XXXIII of 1854, points out that in giving a decision judicially in any case, an abstract in the vernacular of the officer passing the order, giving its purport and the reasons on which it is based, must be recorded with the file of proceedings and signed by the Officer at the time of giving out the decision.

I have the honor to direct your attention to Act No. XXXIII of 1854, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th ultimo, and request you will likewise draw the attention to it of all District and Settlement Officers, employed under you—as, subsequent to its receipt; no decision or final order judicially passed by any public officer, in the Revenue, as in other Departments, will be strictly valid, unless an abstract, in the vernacular language of that Officer, giving the purport of his order, and the reasons on which it is based, be recorded with the file, and signed by the deciding Officer, at the time of giving out his decision.

2nd.—It will be desirable likewise, that arrangements be made for having a copy of this abstract, in the language in which it is recorded, prefixed to all authenticated copies of the order or final proceeding itself, which may be supplied to applicants ; as is already the practice in the Lahore Division, in the Commissioner's own office.

CIRCULAR NO. 3.

Dated 10th January 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(CENSUS.)

With Census Statements. requests returns may be forwarded of any enumeration heretofore made ; also statistics of trades, castes, cattle, &c., if tolerably trustworthy.

In continuation of my Circular No. 66, dated 31st October last, I have the honor to annex an extract, para. 2 of letter No. 887, dated 7th idem, to my address, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner ; and request that, when forwarding the results of the Census recently taken, you will transmit with them likewise returns of any enumeration which may have been heretofore made, for any or all of the Districts of your Division—accompained by brief remarks of the District or Settlement Officers and your own, as to the circumstances under which they were made ; the value that may attach to them ; and the amount of correspondence or discrepancy, which they may exhibit, when compared with the results of the new Census.

2nd.—Some of these previous returns may probably include enumerations of trades, castes, cattle, and other statistical data, not prescribed on the present occasion ; and these, where available and tolerably trustworthy, may afford a valuable and interesting supplement to the returns which are now being rendered.

3rd.—You are probably aware that great importance is attached by the Chief Commissioner to a speedy announcement of the results supplied by the recent enumeration, and it is hardly necessary that I should urge you to use your best endeavours towards having them speedily rendered.

Extract para. 2 of a letter No. 887, dated 7th October 1854, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.

2. You are aware that no Census worthy of the name has as yet been taken of the Punjab people. For the settled Districts, the Settlement Officers have prepared population returns. But these returns have not been collated in any central office, and a small portion only of them has been published, when the final report of a finished Settlement may happen to have been printed.

CIRCULAR NO. 5.

Dated 20th January 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(PATWAREES)

Instructions for having Patwârîs' Roznamchas, or Day Books, properly kept up.

As greater attention has been paid in the Jhelum Division than I have reason to believe has been the case in most other parts of the Punjab, to the proper keeping up, by the Patwârîs, of the Day Book, or Roznâmcha, which is prescribed; and which should be the basis of all their accounts; I applied to the Commissioner and Superintendent of that Division, for a copy of any orders, which he might have issued on the subject.

2nd.—Annexed I have the honor to forward a copy of his reply, No. 5, dated 8th current, and request that you will direct

the adoption in your Division, of the precautions prescribed by him; with the exception of that which refers to the fixing of dates on which Patwârîs shall visit their several villages, in regard to which I do not think it necessary that any rule be at present laid down. If the paging and sealing of the Patwârîs' Books be effected at the Tahsîl, this will be sufficient.

3rd.—I think it very desirable that you impress upon all your District officers, the great importance of seeing that this document is carefully and systematically kept up, by all Patwârîs. For which purpose, they should be urged to make a practice, of calling for and inspecting it; whenever occasion may require, or convenient opportunity may offer—and more especially, whenever a Putwârî's deposition may be taken, in connection with a summary suit in the Revenue Department; it should be considered an established rule, that his Roznâmcha be produced and inspected.

No. 5.

From E. Thornton, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent Jhelum Division, to D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, dated Camp Pind Dâdun Khan, the 8th January 1855,

REVENUE.

In reply to your letter No. 3420, of the 21st ultimo, regarding the maintenance of a daily account book by the Patwârîs, I have the honor to state that my instructions on this subject have not been conveyed by means of Circulars, nor have they been brought together in any one letter, but they have been communicated as occasion has arisen, and often verbally.

2. The importance of establishing the daily account book is in my opinion very great. The form of the book is sufficiently well given in Râmsarn Dâss's pamphlet of Instructions to Patwârîs.

3. The only suggestions, which it occurs to me to make on the subject, are that with a view to prevent the removal or insertion of leaves, the book should be paged and sealed in the mode prescribed for Thanah Diaries ; that as one means of securing the entries being made up to date, the Tahsîldâr and his officials should be in the habit of calling for the diary on occasion of passing through the village, and of writing their name and the date at foot of the latest entry, even though they may not have leisure to examine the book at the moment, and that, lastly, where several villages belong to one Patwârî, fixed dates should be appointed for his visit to each, so that parties who wish to make their payments in presence of the accountant may be able to do so.

CIRCULAR NO. 6.

Dated 20th January 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.
(GENERAL.)
Calls for statements showing area under Flax cultivation, outturn, &c.

As it appears probable that the export of Linseed and Flax from the Punjab to Europe may henceforth, to a greater or less extent, become an established branch of trade, it has become an object of much importance, that wherever the soil may be found suitable for this crop, its cultivation should be encouraged to as great an extent as may be practicable, within such limits, as the constantly increasing demand may justify.

2nd.—You are aware, that the Government of India has taken up this question, with much interest ; and that large supplies of seed have been ordered from Europe. The Agri-Horti-

cultural Society of the Punjab has taken a prominent part in the matter; has put itself in communication with the Government, through the Chief Commissioner; and has doubtless addressed yourself and your District Officers, on the subject, through its Secretary.

3rd.—In the prospect of a progressive increase of cultivation hence resulting; it has been deemed very desirable, that a tolerably trustworthy record should be obtained, of the extent of area under this crop, in the year preceding the agitation of this question; and in each succeeding year, until its export shall have become thoroughly established; and people themselves become thoroughly aware of its importance, and assured of its being profitable. It is believed that this may be best secured through this Department, and I have been requested accordingly to lend my aid in the matter.

4th.—I have the honor to request, therefore, that you will procure from your District Officers; and furnish to this Office, with such remarks as you may deem appropriate; a comparative return for each District of your Division, in which any Flax may be grown at all; showing with as much proximate correctness as may be attainable, the area of land which was under flax cultivation during the past year 1853-54; and that which has been sown with this crop during the current one; together with a note for each District, of the quantity of seed sown and average outturn per statute acre, under the old system of sowing; and those under the new one, which requires that the seed be sown very thickly.

CIRCULAR NO. 7.

Dated 20th January 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(GENERAL.)

Directs that when any Government official receiving above Rs. 50 per mensem may be dismissed, a report be submitted to this office, for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

I have the honor to annex an extract from para. 2 of a Circular letter No. 1, dated 10th current, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner—and with reference thereto, request, that when any individual belonging to this Department, who may be in receipt of a salary of 50 Rs. per mensem or upwards, may be dismissed by yourself or any officer employed within your Division; including Settlement Officers and Revenue Surveyors; a special report of the fact, with brief mention of the circumstances under which the dismissal has taken place, may be furnished to this office; for submission to that of the Chief Commissioner.

2nd.—The subjoined will be a convenient form in which to prepare the report :—

Name of Individual.	Office from which dismissed.	Officer by whom dismissed, or recommended for dismissal, with date of Order.	Date of Commissioner's Order.	Remarks containing brief explanation of the cause of dismissal.

EXTRACT Para. 2 of a Circular letter No. 1, dated 10th January 1855, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Financial Commissioner.

* * * * * * *

When any officer of a superior grade, such as a Tahsildâr, Police Officer, or Overseer, be dismissed, intimation should be sent to this office, in order that such instructions may be circulated as shall really ensure the future exclusion of the individual from re-employment in the Punjab.

CIRCULAR NO 8.

Dated 31st January 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.
(GENERAL.)

Requests that letters to Financial Commissioner be addressed to Lahore, whether he be there or not, except in urgent cases.

As covers addressed to this office have, on several occasions during my present tour, been sent to me direct; from the Office, from which my Camp may have happened at the time to be not far distant; in the belief, doubtless, that time would be saved thereby; I have the honor to state, that this is erroneous.

2nd.—Ordinarily, all references must be sent to the Office at Lahore, before they can be disposed of by me—so that, generally speaking, their transmission to me in the first instance, only involves delay.

3rd.—I request therefore, that all Officers of your Division in future consider it to be a standing rule, that covers to the address of the Financial Commissioner, shall ordinarily be forwarded to Lahore; whether that Officer be there himself or not. Though where an urgent reference has to be made, requiring immediate reply; and I may chance to be in the vicinity; the cover may of course be sent to me direct.

CIRCULAR NO. 10.

Dated 3rd February 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.
(LAND COMPENSATION.)
Directions on certain points connected with preparation of land compensation Statements.

In the Statements of compensation for lands taken up for public purposes, it frequently occurs, that both khâlsah and mâfi lands are included, while the aggregate of the rentals of each are frequently not discriminated in the total of column 5. Indeed in the returns of the above description, which have lately been received in this Office, it has frequently occurred that the totals of the several columns have been altogether omitted.

2nd.—It is, however, indispensable, when forwarding the Statements for the sanction of Government, that the total of rental of khâlsah lands to be struck off from the yearly rent roll be clearly shown, as well as the totals of sums to be paid to Jágîrdârs and Proprietors respectively, on account of refunds, compensation for loss of rents, commutation for proprietary right, and cost of grain, trees, houses, &c., which may have been appropriated or destroyed.

3rd.—I have the honor to request therefore, that the totals of columns 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, and 18, may invariably be shown, in future, in these Statements—and, if column 9 should contain the rentals of both khâlsah and mâfi plots; that the aggregate of each of these be discriminated, at the foot of that column, in the mode indicated in the margin.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Total rental of Khâlsah land,.....	0	0	0
Total rental of Mâfi or Jágír land,...	0	0	0
Grand Total of rentals.....	0	0	0

4th.—Further, in order to maintain the integrity of the rent roll; and enable the Accountant to test the alterations in this, resulting from such public appropriations; it is requisite, that the amount of yearly reduction in the assessment of khâlsah lands, be shown mouzawar; and in a shape admitting of easy reference, which is not the case at present, where several plots belonging to one village are included in a Statement, and no separate totals of these are given.

5th.—I request therefore, that a supplementary abstract of reduction of khâlsah rent roll may, in future, always be supplied with these Statements, in the subjoined form:

1	2	3	4	5
			Yearly rental of lands appropriated	
Name of Parganah.	No. of the village in alphabetical list.	Name of village.	As shown in Column 9.	As now recommended to be struck off the rent roll.

The villages of each Parganah being entered alphabetically, in correspondence with the Settlement record; and the amounts entered in column 5 being (as enjoined in my Circular No. 74, dated 16th December 1854) even sums; in excess of those shown in column 4, where the fractional items of the latter exceed half of a Rupee; and less than them, when the reverse is the case.

6th.—In the above Abstract, it will be understood, that all the plots in one village will form but one entry; and the total of column 4, must correspond with the aggregate rental

of khâlsah lands, to be shown at foot of column 9 of the Compensation Statement, as above marginally noted.

7th.—In conclusion, I have to request, that these Statements may always be rendered on foolscap paper—such being the desire of the Chief Commissioner, as respects the copies forwarded to his office, and this size being much the most convenient for record.

CIRCULAR NO. 11.

Dated the 8th February, 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(ABKARI.)

Arrangements to be adopted for checking sale of liquor to European Troops on the line of march.

I have the honor to request, that you will direct the attention of all District Officers in your Division, to the instructions issued by the Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, with the approval of Government, in their Circular No. 1 of 19th ultimo, published in the *Agra Government Gazette* of the 30th idem, on the subject of arrangements to be adopted for checking the sale of liquor to European Troops on the line of march—and that you will instruct them to consider the rules contained therein, as equally in force, for the future, throughout the Punjab; so far as circumstances may permit; on all lines, which European Troops may have occasion to traverse.

Order by the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces.

Agra, the 19th January, 1855.

CIRCULAR No. 1.

The Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, with the approval of Government, prescribe the following rules

for Abkârî arrangements along the Grand Trunk Road, with a view to checking the sale of liquor to European Troops on the line of march.

1. Every place of vend (whether distillery and shop or shop separate from distillery) of spirituous liquors on the margin of, and within a quarter of a mile on either side of, the Grand Trunk Road shall be inserted in a separate Register.

2. The licences for each such shop shall, in future, provide, that no liquors shall be sold, or given to European Soldiers or camp followers of an European regiment or detachment from any of these shops.

3. The daily tax for each shop shall be specified in the licence, which shall provide, that in case of any shop being closed while such Regiment or detachment of European soldiers is passing by, or is encamped in, its vicinity, compensation at such rate, plus 10 per cent. for profits, shall be paid for each day of 24 hours, during which such shop may be closed, to the Abkâr in charge or management. No compensation need be given for a period not exceeding 6 hours, but if closed for more than 6 hours, adjustment shall be made for 12 hours, and if more than 12, for 24 hours, and so on.

4. The Tahsîldâr, on receiving intimation of the approach of an European Regiment, or detachment, will depute a police barkandâz, or revenue peon, to each shop, who will be instructed to close it to all comers from the time the Guard, which precedes the Regiment with the advance baggage, approaches, and keep it close till the rear Guard has passed onward to the distance of at least a mile. He will then report to his superior Officer the precise time during which the shop has been closed.

5. The Tahsîldâr, on receiving this report, and being satisfied of its correctness, will furnish a certificate to the Ab-

kâr, of the compensation due to him, calculated according to Rule III., and on receiving the Collector's order will pay him the amount.

6. The Native Officer in attendance on an European Regiment or Detachment will make the same arrangement at, or in the vicinity of, the encamping ground, and may apply to the Commanding Officer for a guard to be posted there, if necessary.

7. During the time that it is necessary to close any shop under these rules, liquor must be refused to all comers to prevent its finding its way to the Soldiers.

8. Collectors on receiving intimation of the arrival of an European Regiment will give timely information to each Tahsîldâr, who will be responsible for the due observance of these rules.

9. Compensation for closing shops is not to be deducted from the contract of farmers of duties, or that of Abkârs, when the Mahâl is under direct management. It must not, therefore, be exhibited in account as an Abkarî balance, but must be paid to the party entitled to it, and charged in the Public Accounts.

CIRCULAR NO. 15.

Dated 14th February 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.
(GENERAL.)
Instructions for formation of District museums.

As it appears to me very desirable that some systematic effort should be made, towards collecting specimens of the natural products of the Punjab; and having these rendered permanently accessible to all, who may be desirous of informing themselves upon the subject, I have the

honor to forward herewith, copies of a reprint of some papers, formerly submitted to the Government of Madras ; in connexion with a proposition for the formation of District Museums, subordinate to a Central Museum at the Head Quarters of the Local Government.

2nd.—These papers contain, I think, suggestions of a useful and practical character, well adapted for general application ; and in my opinion suitable, in the main, for adoption in the Punjâb, with such modification as circumstances may point out to be necessary or desirable.

3rd—It may be hoped, that in each District there will usually be found some one individual at the least, connected with the Civil Administration or the Engineer Department, or the Medical Service ; who takes an interest in such enquiries ; and would willingly take charge of a museum, such as I have contemplated—and the mode in which it suggests itself to me, that the object might here be best carried out, is, that in each locality, so many specimens of each natural product of a useful or interesting character, that may be discovered, should be collected, as there are Districts in the Punjab ; to each of which, one such specimen should be distributed ; with a note of its designation, locality in which found, and uses (if any) to which applied.

4th.—The museum of each District would thus be composed, of the collective specimens obtained from other Districts, added to those procurable within itself ; and these museums might be extended ultimately, as means and opportunity might allow ; so as to include, besides natural products, specimens likewise of the more durable and uncommon manufactures, peculiar to each locality ; the more interesting objects of Natural History ; and such like.

5th.—I request, therefore, that you will take this subject into your consideration—and after communicating with District

Officers, and through them, with such others as may be likely to aid or take an interest in the undertaking; that you will favor me with your opinion, on the subject generally—adverting at the same time to such matters of detail, as it may appear to you necessary to determine upon in the first instance.

6th.—It will not be necessary, that the opinions of the Officers referred to be communicated to me in detail, further than may appear to you to be desirable—nor will there be any occasion, for your waiting for the opinions of those, who may delay replying to your reference. But I should be glad to be informed of the names of the individuals, in the several Districts of your Division, who may express their willingness to co-operate; and more especially of the person or persons, who may, in your opinion, become the referees on all points of nomenclature and identification of specimens, their property, uses, proper classification, &c.

7th—In the event of the proposed arrangements being carried out, wholly or in part, the Central Mus eum might, perhaps, with advantage, be made to contain, besides the products of the Punjab, specimens likewise from other parts—and in many ways, it might be expected to possess resources, not possessed by those of the Districts. It might be found possible, to secure for it scientific supervision; such as would enable it to afford material aid and advice to the subordinate ones. But this is a point, on which I do not think it necessary to enter further, in this place, or at the present time.

Extract from the Bombay Times of the 13th December, 1854, *containing portions of papers laid before the Madras Government, in* 1843, *by the President, at Travancore, on the subject of establishing District Museums.*

Now that Museums are beginning to be recognized, in India, as important Educational Establishments, after they have been, in this light, regarded for half a country, throughout the

rest of the world, we must not lose sight of the merits of those who first pressed them on the consideration of Government, as popular Institutions. We gave a few issues back, an account of the inauguration of the Museum at Trevandrum, and we subjoin a series of extracts from papers laid before the Madras Government by the Resident at Travancore, in 1843. Had his suggestions been adopted, not only would the local Museums, he proposes, have furnished us with Magazines of the economic products of the Country, to be drawn on at any time, but they would have provided the means of giving that very variety of instruction to young Civilians and Military men, of which they are allowed to stand most in need. Museums and Observatories might be scattered in hundreds all over India, to the infinite advantage of every one concerned, without imposing a shilling of outlay on the Public treasury. A despotic Government only requires to shew that any given variety of pursuit will become source of advancement to the pursuer, and it is certain to make its appearance instantly.

Extract from the Appendix of the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, Vol. 2, page XLV.

"MECHANICS' INSTITUTE."

"One of the most important and most useful of the objects which the Society has in view, is the communication, to the people of Asia, of such of the modern improvements in machinery as may be applicable to their present situation. The surest method of attaining this object is to procure accurate models of the machinery in use in India, to make the knowledge of them as public as possible in England, and to induce all the great mechanical geniuses of the country to co-operate with the Society in the work in which they are engaged. The Committee have therefore taken measures; *first*, to procure, from every part of Asia, models of every machine which is used in that quarter of the globe together with accurate descriptions of such models, a history of the different purposes for which they are employed, and a detailed ac-

count of the situation and circumstances of the country in which they are found, and of the religion, laws, manners, customs, character, and even prejudices, of the people amongst whom they are used; *secondly*, to have the information they obtain, respecting such machinery, immediately published and circulated amongst those persons in England who are the most conversant with, and interested in, the subject; and *thirdly*, to open an easy and rapid communication between the Society and the different Mechanics' Institutes in Great Britain, which are composed of the greatest number of the most distinguished mechanical geniuses that were ever collected together in any part of the world. What the Committee have done upon the first point, may be seen by a reference to the models which are deposited in the Museum, and to the descriptions which have been obtained from the India House, of those models which are deposited in the Library of the East India Company. What they have done upon the second point, may be seen by a reference to the first volume of the Register of Arts, which the Committee beg leave to offer to the Society in the name of the Editor, who has already entered, with great readiness, into their views upon this subject, and intends, from time to time, in his future Volumes, to devote a portion of his very valuable journal to descriptions and drawings of all such machines as are in use in India, having already given to the public in the present volume, a description of the different machines that are in use at Ceylon, the models of which were brought to England by Sir Alexander Johnston, in 1809, at the time he proposed to his Majesty's Government, to adopt a measure relative to the state of machinery on that island, similar to the one which the Committee have now adopted with respect to the state of machinery in every part of Asia. What the Committee have done upon the third point, may be seen by a reference to the communications which have passed between Sir Alexander Johnston and Dr. Birbeck, who is acquainted with the leading members of every Mechanics' Institute in England, and has promised that, as soon as he has obtained the necessary information, he

will lay before the Committee a comparative view of the state of machinery in England and in India, and will point out to the Committee what portion of the improvements which have been made in the former, may, in his opinion, be introduced into the latter, with advantage to the people of the country, and without militating in any way against their religion, laws, manners, customs, and prejudices."

Extract from a letter to the Madras Government, by Major-General CULLEN, *Resident, Trevandrum.*

"A recent Circular from the Asiatic Society containing instructions for the collection of information regarding the mineral, vegetable, and other products and resources of our Indian Empire, has induced me to offer some suggestions with the same view, but applicable more immediately to our own Presidency: and which, while they may, it is hoped, appear easy of attainment, will also, I think, materially tend to promote an early and systematic collection of the desired information.

"2.—Instead of leaving these objects as hitherto entirely to the chance and unconnected exertions and contributions of individuals, I would propose that it should at once be made a subject of Government solicitude,—involving it, however, in no new or expensive establishments. I would merely suggest, for the consideration of Government, whether it might not, with propriety, request the aid in this undertaking of its own servants in the Provinces, both Civil and Military, and of those more especially whose appointment and professional duties must enable them, powerfully, to promote such researches—the Collectors of Districts and Civil Engineers.

"3.—It is, I believe, upwards of twenty-five years since the Literary Society of Madras first directed their attention to the formation of a Museum, and although the specimens of the rocks and minerals of almost every part of the Madras Presidency, from Cape Comorin to the Nerbuda, have at different times, been presented, they have not, I believe, been yet turned

to any useful practical purpose ; and after this long interval it is nearly as difficult as at first, to acquire any distinct conception, or to obtain any account of the formation of minerals or other products of the various provinces of this Presidency.

"4.—The Members of the Society at Madras have, in general, too much occupation in their respective offices, to be enabled to devote any large share of their time or attention to the useful arrangement of, or to drawing up, popular accounts of these collections so as to adapt them for the guidance of those engaged in such researches in the Mofussil ; it is a duty also, which, to be performed with full advantage, would require some personal acquaintance with the Districts to which the observations may apply.

"5.—Some recent enquiries of my own, which led me to notice the presence of graphite in the formations of Travancore, and its existence also in the corresponding parallels on the Eastern side of the Ghauts in Tinnevelly, and the apparent coincidence in direction of both of these with the strata in Ceylon, which afford the same mineral, drew my attention, strongly, to the subject, and to the existing want of concert and co-operation in such enquiries, and the consequent loss of all the valuable local information collected, from time to time, by individuals, which from their having neither the means nor encouragement to bring them into notice at the Presidency, are seldom preserved ; and the knowledge of the features and resources of the Districts has again to be acquired by every succeeding new comer.

"6.—The present system of appointing Civil Engineers to the several Districts, appears to me to offer peculiar facilities and advantages for the collection of statistical information of the kind desired by the Asiatic Society, and the highly scientific education and accomplishments of these Officers, and the peculiar nature of their duties—which carry them over every part of

their respective Districts, and lead them, minutely, to study its features with a view to the extension of irrigation, the formation of roads, &c.,—afford them also, singularly favourable opportunities of collecting and recording information regarding their various resources.

" DISTRICT MUSEUMS."

" 7.—I would not however propose that these collections should, as hitherto, be forwarded to Madras,—at least, not in the first instance. It would be preferable, I think, to form local Museums, a small Museum for every Collectorate, and for which a room might probably be set apart in each Cutchery or Court House,—the Museum to be under the charge of the Collector (assisted by the Engineer and Medical Officer), and who could also probably afford a servant to look after it.

" 8.—The advantage of having such a Museum in a public building, and under charge of the Collector, will be evident,—no person is likely to be more interested than the Collector himself, in possessing such a Museum for his own information and reference, and he would, doubtless, himself, as well as his Assistants, promote the objects of it to the utmost of his power. In a public building also it might be rendered at all times available for the inspection of every person interested in the subject, and to scientific travellers, who would not only derive much interesting information themselves, but would probably, occasionally, contribute to the value of the collections, by their own remarks and suggestions.

" 9.—Many persons who would hesitate at submitting a collection of minerals, or their observations upon them, to a Society at Madras, would readily contribute their mite to a local collection such as I have suggested.

" 10.—In the course of two or three years, probably, a very good collection of the more prevalent rocks and minerals would be formed, and a tolerably correct memoir might be drawn up of their relative extent, with lists of the more valuable or rare

ores, minerals, or other products, their localities, &c., &c., and these might be corrected from time to time as farther information was acquired. The Civil Engineers being all Officers of the same Corps, would naturally communicate with each other on the subjects of their enquiry, and by thus acting in concert would still farther promote the objects in view.

"11.—From these Local or District Museums, contributions might, from time to time, be made to some general Depôt at the Presidency, to be also placed under an officer of the same Corps, perhaps most appropriately under the Secretary to the Department of Public Works, under the Board of Revenue, for it ought, I think, in all respects, to be a Government measure without which it cannot be expected to succeed: and surely it will be well worth the care of Government, to promote an undertaking that is likely to be attended with little or no expense to it, and yet offers so apparently certain and expeditious a mode of drawing up a memoir on the resources of this Presidency. The Museums in the provinces being under the Collectors and Civil Engineers, it is but following up the plan to place the General Museum at Madras under the Board of Revenue, and Head of the Civil Engineer Department, as the body most interested in giving effect to the views of Government, and thus completing the chain of communication. I hardly think that any other plan would work with equal certainty. It would be an object also, of course, to furnish specimens to the scientific bodies.

"12.—If these suggestions should be considered worthy of notice, probably a small collection of rocks and minerals, with a few of the best works on the subject, from England, for the use of each District, might be provided, at a mere trifle, as to expense; and these cabinet collections might perhaps be formed with reference to the already known general character or formations of each District. A small box of chemical tests might also be added, not only as necessary to determine the character of certain minerals, but also for their occasional analysis or that of the different parts of a District.

" 13.—The formation of these Local Museums under the countenance of the Government would probably also induce Members of the Service at out-stations, to meet together occasionally, to examine and discuss the subjects of interest presented for their consideration ; nor would their researches, I hope, be limited to the mere collection of minerals, but that they would naturally, and in due time, be extended to every other branch of information comprised under the head of Statistics. No work has yet, I believe, appeared that has offered more minute and valuable statistical information for the time it was written, than that of Francis Auchman, on Mysore, Malabar, and Canara. It might indeed, in many respects, still be considered a valuable guide to such enquiries.

" The more influential natives of the several Districts would also probably take considerable interest in such an undertaking, more especially when they perceived that it was likely to lead to the encouragement of agriculture or trade, by suggestions for the improvement of existing processes, or by bringing into notice products hitherto unknown or altogether overlooked.

" 14.—We have yet no good or scientific paper on the interesting and extensive deposits of gold dust or its matrix, which occupy so large a portion of the Calicut Collectorate, from the Sea Beach, between Beypoor and Ponany, to an altitude of 3,000 feet on the table land of Mysore, near the foot of the Neddiwuttum Ghat, and the sources of the Beypoor river. Neither have we yet any account of the former extensive workings of lead ore in the lime stone strata at Jungumrazpilly near Cuddapah, although those Districts have now been in our possession forty years. I visited these latter workings in 1822, and the former in 1819, and presented numerous specimens to the Society.

" 15.—The Districts of Cuddapah and Bellary, and the whole chain of Ghats from Tripetty to the River Kistnah, and to which Kurnool may now be added, are full of geological and mineralogical interest. These tracts, besides, being the deposi-

taries of ores of copper, lead, and the diamond, abound also in materials that might be extensively employed for economical purposes, such as sandstones, limestones, and roofing slate, &c., &c., of every variety of texture and colour.

"16.—The Peninsula, south of the Nerbuddah, which a few years ago, had been supposed to be composed almost exclusively of primary strata, is now found to exhibit most extensive tracts of secondary, and even tertiary, and still more recent formations.

"Tinnevelly abounds in recent calcareous deposits, while, in the primary tracts of Malabar, are most singular and extensive, and yet unexplained, carbonaceous deposits.

"17.—I have here attempted, imperfectly, to indicate a few only of the points of interest for enquiry, and in one of the branches only; but there are innumerable others in this, as well as in various other branches of statistical research, which will doubtless readily occur to those who have a more perfect knowledge of the subject."

Extract from the plan of the Bombay Economic Museums laid before the Honorable the Governor in Council in 1848, *and cordially approved by Government.*

"The Museum is intended to afford a repository for every variety of Raw Material,—animal, vegetable, and mineral,—which the East supplies, used as food, medicine, or clothing, or convertible, by the application of human industry, into any thing that becomes subject of merchandize: of all tools, instruments, machines, and implements, made use of in the process of transformation, and of the manufactures themselves which are the result.

"The articles will be arranged under a double system of classification, the first referring to the locality from which they are obtained, the second referring to their characters.

"By this means strangers in Bombay will discover, at a glance, the whole contents of our bazaars, find directions where and how to procure them, and be able, in a few hours, to acquire all the information regarding them that can be obtained. They will see what are the products of other countries, and may, if proceeding thither, be made aware at a glance of all that is known regarding them at Bombay, and from this determine the facts on which we are ignorant, in reference to which enquiries will be most important.

"While these things may be allowed by the Geographical Section of the arrangement, by their classified division, a short system of study may be carried on, and the Geologist and Mineralogist in particular will find one set of cabinets and tables arranged with the strictest regard to the system of the text-books and manuals.

"Reports will be published periodically, as they are found to be required, or as the state of finances will allow. To avoid, however, the enormous expenditure printing so often occasions, the information desired to be disseminated will be put in as pleasing a form as possible, so as to become desirable to the general reader, in hope that it may find a place in the newspapers, free of charge. When further elaborated, it is believed it will be found eminently acceptable as forming a part of the reports of the Chamber of Commerce, or of the almanacs, or other periodicals issued from the local press. By degrees, something like an addition to the Oriental department, of a dictionary of arts and manufactures, may possibly be aspired to. A reference to the Encyclopædia Britannica, to Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures, McCulloch's Dictionary of Commerce, Loudon's various Encyclopædia with the Pharmacopæas, and Materia Medicas of England, of Bengal, and Madras, will shew the reader how vast is the amount of our ignorance, on points on which enlightment is eminently desirable; while the two or three notices subjoined to this will give him some idea of the amount of invaluable and perfectly attainable information to be picked up in the bazaar."

CIRCULAR NO. 18.

Dated 20th February 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(SETTLEMENT.)

Instructions for preparation of administration papers of a village.

I have the honor to request; that, in future, whenever the administration paper of a village may be prepared afresh; whether this may result from a new Settlement (summary or regular) being in progress; from a revision of one previously recorded, being found necessary; or from any other cause; the following course may be invariably followed.

2nd.—A list of the headings, which it is considered desirable to comprise in the document, is to be supplied to the Patwârî; with directions to draw up in his own hand writing, and in the language and character with which he is familair, a statement of the practice which is in force in the village, under each heading; or that which the community wish to have adopted, for the future—permission being at the same time given, to include in it any additional heading, which they may be desirous of introducing. To this document he is to subjoin a declaration, that it has been drawn up in concert with the Lambardâr and principal shareholders; and the signatures or marks of three at least of these, are to be subjoined; those being preferred, who are able to write.

3rd.—The document thus prepared and authenticated, is to be filed with the settlement proceedings; and from it, if the purport of the several entries be deemed unobjectionable, the Wâjib-al-arz, in the prescribed form, and in proper phraseology, is to be drawn up, explained, and authenticated in the usual mode.

4th.—Should any of the entries, however, be deemed objectionable; they shall be discussed with the parties interested, and after it shall have been thus determined, what the entries, in substitution of those objected to, shall be; the Patwârî is to be required to draw up a supplementary statement, embodying these modifications; which is to be authenticated by the same persons, who authenticated the statement first given in; and after both of these have been filed with the proceedings, the preparation of the Wâjib-al-arz shall be proceeded with, as above enjoined.

5th.—Experience has shown, that too great pains cannot be taken, to ensure that the contents of this important document are fully understood by the people, and assented to by them; especially in a country, in which it is but lately, that rights in land have been declared or adjudicated at all—and the above mode appears to me to be the best which is available, towards securing this object.

CIRCULAR NO. 19.

Dated 20th February 1855.

To all Commissioners (except Trans-Satlaj.)

REVENUE.

(PLANE-TABLES)

Requests that brass and not iron be used in sockets of plane tables.

The Commissioner of the Trans-Satlaj Division having brought to my notice, that he has found that iron had been used in forming the sockets of some of the Plane Tables made up in his Division for the use of Patwârîs. I have the honor to mention this circumstance with a view to your adopting measures for guarding against such a practice in your Division, and causing brass to be employed, wherever metal may be required, especially in those parts nearest to the compass.

CIRCULAR NO. 20.

Dated 24th February 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(CHARACTER BOOKS)

Directs the keeping up of character books the same as those prescribed in the N. W. Provinces.

I have the honor to annex, for your guidance, a copy of a letter No. 357, dated 15th current, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, directing that the rules regarding the preparation of character books, laid down by the Lieutenant Governor N. W. Provinces, in a notification dated 23rd ultimo, which was published in the Agra Gazette of the 6th February, be henceforth observed likewise in all establishments under the control of this office.

2nd.—It is requisite, therefore, that you have these immediately introduced into your own office, and into all District, Settlement, Customs, or other Offices, which may be subordinate to you in the Fiscal or Collectorate Department—and adopt all practicable arrangements for ensuring their being rigidly observed. As opportunity offers, you should call for and inspect these books, to see that they are properly kept up; and likewise occasionally examine proceedings recording the promotion, reward, punishments, or removal of the functionaries to whom the rules apply, to see that an order for the entry of a note, referring to them is included therein—and note, in your yearly Revenue Report, the results of such inspections.

3rd.—You will observe that by No. X. of the Rules in question, the practice of giving commendatory parwânahs, or certificates, to persons whose names are recorded in the character book, is for the future strictly prohibited. But this need only be held to apply to those functionaries, who, from their posi-

tion, are entitled to entries in the said books,—and there appears to be no objection to functionaries giving certificates, in acknowledgment of services incidentally rendered by persons not subordinate to them.

4th.—With a view to ensuring, as far as possible, the systematic observance of the rules, and completion of all the entries prescribed, I would suggest that the head of each subordinate establishment, or department, whether Sudder or Mofussil, ministerial or executive, be required to furnish to the District Officer, or other Head of the Office to which he is subordinate, at the end of each official year—that is, in the beginning of May—a return giving for each individual under him, who is entitled to a place in the character.book, a list prepared in communication with the individual himself, of the orders favorable or adverse, which may have been recorded in regard to him, during the year, and that these lists be tested, on receipt, by a comparison with the character book itself, any omissions thus discovered in the latter, being at once corrected.

5th.—The observance of these rules will, no doubt, entail considerable labor, and require attention and care, but the measure has been deliberately ordered, and none can doubt that very great benefit must result, from every subordinate public servant being aware, that a permanent and faithful record of all his conduct, is thus brought into existence, rendered accessible at all times, and necessarily referred to, and acted upon by those with whom his advancement must rest.

NOTIFICATION.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

The 23rd January 1855.

No. 244 A.—It being very desirable, with a view both to an efficient control over the Executive and Ministerial estab-

lishments, and to the proper encouragement and protection of the Officers serving on them, that a permanent record should be maintained and employed for systematic reference of all orders and proceedings of superior authorities, relating to the character and conduct of such Officers, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to issue the following rules, to be in force from the 1st March next.

The rules are made applicable, for the present, only to the establishments of the Revenue and Police Departments, their extension to other departments being reserved for separate orders.

I.—Character books shall be prepared and kept up in the office of the Commissioners of Revenue and Police, with entries for the Clerks of the English office drawing Rupees 50 and upwards, for Sarishtadars and Record-keepers, and for Officers of other grades, who may draw a salary of the above amount, and in the office of the Magistrates and Collectors, to include Officers of the same grades, and scale of pay, with the addition of the Jail Darogahs, and Faujdârî and Revenue Nâzirs, as also for the Tahsîldârîs and Thanahs, in each District, to include Tahsîldârs, Nâib Tahsîldârs or Peshkârs, Thanadârs, Moharrirs, and Jemadârs.

Two books will be kept by the Magistrates and Collectors, one for the Sudder office, and one for the Mofussil office.

II.—The books to be of English paper and strongly bound for permanent record. All entries will be made either by the Head of the office, or by the Officer in charge of a sub-division, under the Circular Order, dated 25th May 1854, No. 745 A. Entries made in such cases for a sub-division, (within such limits of penalty as may be allowed, in each instance, in the discretion of a Magistrate and Collector,) are to be shown monthly to the latter Officer, and to be countersigned by him at

the close of the month, in attestation of their having been inspected by him.

III.—A page will be left blank in regard to each officer, for the entry in the first instance, and afterwards yearly, of any of his connexions, who may be employed in the same District. The entries, on the page following, will be according to the Form annexed. Two or three further pages will be left blank, in each instance, for additional entries.

IV.—The brief description of the previous service of the Officer in any of the higher grades, which is to be placed at the head of the entries, as shown in the Form, should be taken from each Officer concerned, who will be held strictly responsible for its correctness. In the columns marked for the purpose, a brief record will be made of every order or proceeding hereafter issued, conferring any marked reward, or noticing with special credit, the conduct of the Officer in any particular case. The nature only of the order or reward will be noted, with a distinct reference to the proceedings of the case itself. In those proceedings it will invariably be mentioned, that the appropriate entry has been directed to be made in the character book.

V.—All such notices will be in English, excepting where a sub-division may be under a Native Deputy Collector and Joint Magistrate, who will, in that case, record the notice in his own language. All such notices will be signed in full by the Officer responsible for them, at the time when they are made.

VI.—The record will, ordinarily, be simply a note of the purport of the order of approbation or censure, expressed so as to enable the original record to be traced without delay. In cases in which the head of an office called upon to testify to the character of any of the officers included in the register, may

have clear and strong ground for certifying the peculiar merits and efficiency of such officer, when these may not be apparent on the face of the entries, or in which, on giving over charge of the office, he may, from the like nature of the entries, think it just to leave such a record, he will be at liberty to add a note, stating his opinion generally, to that effect, and the circumstances on which it is founded, otherwise, the record will be only of orders or proceedings actually held in respect to each Officer, as occasion may arise.

VII.—All orders of promotion, and of suspension or dismissal, will be entered, as indicated by the annexed Form. Resignations of office, connected with no cause of censure on the conduct of the Officer, may be entered in a separate foot note.

VIII.—If any order, whether of approval or censure, subsequently be over-ruled, or altered by superior authority, the circumstance will be carefully noted by a red ink entry written across the original entry.

IX.—On all occasions of the promotion, suspension, or removal of an Officer, an extract from the character book, comprising all its entries, will be attached to the proceeding recorded in the Native Office, and will form a necessary part of the record, when submitted, as may be requisite under the established rules, to higher authority.

X.—No Officer, who has served in one district, shall obtain employment in another district, without an extract from the character book being filed with the proceeding of appointment, and on his appointment in the new district taking place, the extract will be incorporated in the character book of that district.

Such extract shall be claimable by the Officer as of right, and shall be given without expense, under the signature of the

head of the office. But the extract shall be complete, so as to comprehend all entries, whether of approval or the reverse. The practice of issuing commendatory parwânahs, or separate certificates of good character, in the case of Officers upon establishments and of grades, for which the registers are to be formed, is strictly prohibited from the date on which these orders will have effect. Opinions as to peculiar ability and good character may be recorded on the extracts, in cases in which they may be thought to be specially called for, under the provisions contained in Rule VI.

XI.—Officers will be at liberty to make a record of the character of persons in the lower grades, as a Daffadâr and Barkandâzes, in cases which they may regard as of highly marked good conduct, meriting such a distinction. Where such a record is made, it should also be noted whether the party has received any and what extent of education.

XII.—Heads of Departments in other districts, desirous to give employment to officers of approved good conduct, will be at liberty to refer for any information which can be supplied from these registers in any part of the country in which they are kept up.

XIII.—It will be the duty of Commissioners, on their annual tours, to see that the present rules are regularly and carefully observed by the several officers responsible for their execution, and the subject will be specially mentioned in their yearly Police Reports.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor North-Western Provinces.

W. MUIR,
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

TOORAB ALLIE.

Is the son of a Zamindâr of the_____District, vide letter of _ to the Collector, dated the_____

He was appointed Peshkar of the _____ Tahsîl by Mr. _____ in _____ In _____ he was appointed officiating Tahsîldâr of _____ by _____ and confirmed in the substantive appointment by the Commissioner, in his letter No. _____ dated _____ He has landed property in the _____ District.

N. B.—Note on the page left for that purpose, any relatives employed in the District to which the Register relates, and any periods of discontinuance of the Government service exceeding six months, with the reason for relinquishing it at that time.

NOTE.—On this half page enter notices of approbation and reward, and orders of promotion.

NOTE.—On this half page enter notices of censure or punishment, including suspension and dismissal.

CIRCULAR NO. 21.

Dated 28th February 1855.

REVENUE.

(EXCISE.)

Directs that the instructions conveyed in Circular No. 11, dated 8th ultimo, be borne in mind in granting fresh abkârî leases. Remarks on the necessity of controlling the number of abkârî shops to be allowed.

Forwards the following to all Commissioners (except Lahore) for information and guidance.

Copy of a letter No. 512, dated 28th February 1855, from the Financial Commissioner, to the Commissioner Lahore Division.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 59, dated 5th current, with proposed Circular, enjoining the observance of the Rules published in the Agra Government Gazette of the 30th ultimo for guarding against the sale of spirituous liquors to European Troops, when on the line of march, and as my Circular No. 11 of the 8th idem will have

already informed you, that I approve of the measure proposed by you, no further remark appears necessary on this point.

2nd.—Previous to the close of the current official year, when the abkârî contracts will have to be farmed out afresh, lists should be prepared of all places of vend, established within a quarter of a mile of any road, which is liable to be traversed by European Troops, and in respect to these, whether they be leased separately, or in a single farm with other shops of the Parganah, written engagements must be taken from the farmers, binding them to the terms laid down in Sections II., III., V., VII., and IX., of the Rules.

3rd.—I take this opportunity of observing, that the location of spirit shops in conspicuous positions along roads, where there are few or no other habitations, should be, as far as possible, prohibited—as also their being forced afresh upon villages, which are unwilling to admit them. The establishment of new shops indeed at all, which you are aware that all contractors are prohibited from effecting, without express sanction, should be discouraged, as a general rule; unless very valid grounds for the measure can be shewn, and lists of all shops should accordingly be entered in every general lease, and carefully scrutinized, on each renewal of farm; so as to guard against any transgression of this very salutary rule.

4th.—Even where a shop has been already established, if it be found that its presence is distasteful to the villagers, it will, in my opinion, usually be advisable, especially if it be of recent date, to have it discontinued, or transferred to some other locality, on the first favorable opportunity.

5th—It is but too true, that an increased consumption of spirits has been very generally found to follow the introduction of our rule in other parts of India—a reproach which we

should endeavour to avoid here; and it cannot therefore be too earnestly impressed on all District officers, that, while no spirits, which may be consumed, should be allowed to go untaxed, a decrease of the quantity so consumed will always afford a more just ground for congratulation and satisfaction than its increase

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CIRCULAR NO. 22.

Dated 6th March 1855.

To all Commissioners (except Lahore.)

REVENUE.

(MAFIS.)

Mâfi lands to bear their share of village expenses the same as khâlsa lands.

I have the honor to annex copies of a letter No. 357, dated 14th ultimo, addressed by me to the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Lahore Division, and letter No. 180, dated 27th ultimo, addressed to me by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner; and request that if the views contained therein, respecting the liability of Mâfi lands to bear their share of village dues, have not been heretofore acted upon in your Division, they may be now enforced in so far as they may be found applicable, under existing circumstances.

No. 357.

From D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, to Charles Raikes, Esq., Commissioner and Supdt. Lahore Division, dated Lahore, the 14*th February* 1855.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 41, dated 6th current, on the subject of levying

Paṭwârî's fees from rent-free lands, and in reply to state my opinion as follows.

2nd.—The sole point, in regard to which I consider rent-free land to differ from khâlsah land, is, that the Revenue due from the latter is appropriated by Government, that from the former by the Jâgîrdâr, and this being the case, I can perceive no sufficient reason why Mâfi lands should be exempted from Patwârî's dues, or from any other charge, to which other lands are ordinarily liable.

3rd.—They form, equally with khâlsah lands, a constituent portion of the village, and their proprietors and occupants equally form a portion of the body politic. They are equally concerned with the rest, in all that appertains to the village administration. They require the guardianship of the Chaukidâr, and the services of the other village menials, no less than the other inhabitants, and must be equally required to remunerate them.

4th.—So, in like manner, the Lambardâr is equally chargeable in respect to them as to others, with preserving the peace, looking after the conservancy, and guarding their interests, and as respects the Patwârî, he is equally obliged to note their circumstances in his accounts; to record the crops sown; to give receipts to the cultivatôrs for any payments made by them to the Mâfidar or to others; and to give evidence regarding them in the Summary Suit Court; while he has in respect to them, the additional responsibility of being obliged to report lapses, when the land has been released but for a period.

5th.—I have myself no doubt whatever, therefore, as to the justice and expediency of subjecting mâfi lands to payment of their share of all ordinary village dues, save the Government Revenue, transferred to the Mâfidâr. In the Jalandhur Doab the Road fund is assessed upon them, in like

manner as on other lands, as well I believe, as other items, and I am of opinion that it should be so every where.

6th.—A'fortiori, therefore, I consider that this should be the case as respects their share of charges, which so materially affect the welfare of the village generally, as a due maintenance of the accounts between payers and receivers; and so far from thinking, with Mr. Prinsep, that this would increase the burden of taxation "on the sinews of agriculture," it seems to me clear, that it would only equalize it, and that the tendency of exempting them is to impose on khâlsah lands the exclusive endurance of a burden, the load of which mâfi lands ought properly to share.

From R. Temple, Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab, to D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, dated 27th February, 1855.

REVENUE DEPT.

In reply to your letter No. 37, of the 14th February, regarding the liability of rent-free lands to the payment of the same extra dues for village expenses and other items as khâlsah lands, I am directed to state that the Chief Commissioner fully coincides with the views expressed by you. The charges are due from the proprietor, and are payable in excess of the Mâfidâr's revenue. If the Mâfidar enjoy the proprietorship as well as the Revenue, then he may pay the charges himself.

2nd.—The Chief Commissioner requests that you will be good enough to issue a Circular to the effect of your letter under acknowledgment.

CIRCULAR NO. 23.

Dated 10th March 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(JUDICIAL.)

States that the instructions conveyed in Circular No. 4, dated 20th February 1855, of the Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P., (relative to record of decisions under Act XXXIII. of 1854, by Revenue Officers acting judicially) are applicable to the Punjab, except in regard to Mâfi investigations.

In continuation of my Circular letter No. 2 of 9th January last, I have the honor to direct your attention to the Circular No. 4 of the Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P. of 20th ultimo, and published in the *Agra Government Gazette* of the 27th idem, on the subject of recording decisions under Act XXXIII. of 1854, in cases in which Revenue Officers act judicially.

2nd.—The instructions therein conveyed are equally applicable to the Punjab, and should be observed with the exception of those referring to investigations into Mâfi Tenures (No. IV of para. 3,) in which a record of the nature indicated need be made only in special cases; where the drawing up of a final proceeding is rendered necessary or expedient by the length or intricacy of the enquiries entered into or other causes.

ORDERS BY THE SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Dated Agra, the 20th February 1855.

CIRCULAR No. 4.

To all Revenue Authorities N. W. Provinces.

The attention of all Revenue officers, acting judicially, is pirected to the requirements of Act XXXIII of 1854, regard-

ing the mode of writing, signing, and recording their decisions and final orders, with the reasons for them.

2nd.—Commissioners of Revenue will charge themselves with seeing that the act is properly carried out in their several Divisions by all subordinate Revenue authorities.

3rd.—Revenue officers act judicially in disposing of the following classes of cases :—

I.—Decisions on questions of right in cases taken up under Section 20, Regulation VII. of 1822, and Regulation IX. of 1833, whether arising out of a new Settlement, or revision of records of existing Settlements.

II.—Decisions in boundary cases, under Act I. 1847.

III.—Cases in which parties are tried by Revenue officers for alleged infringement of the Abkârî laws.

IV.—Decisions in investigations into the Mâfi tenures made under Regulation II. 1829, Regulation IX. 1825, and Regulation III. of 1828.

V.—Decisions in summary suits for rent, replevin, or ouster, or on claims to distrained property, or property attached in execution of a summary decree; also in decisions in suits against agents and patwârîs employed by landlords in the management of their estates, and in suits brought by Abkârî farmers against venders and manufacturers of spirituous liquors, under Clause 2, Section 8, Regulation VII. 1824.

4th.—Junior Revenue officers should record their opinion in the mode prescribed by the Act for final decisions, in all cases of the above descriptions, made over to them for investigation and report, which they may not be competent to decide of their own authority.

CIRCULAR NO. 24.

Dated 13th March 1855.

REVENUE.

(LAMBARDARS.)

The practice of issuing proclamations for climants to succeed a deceased Lambardar to be discontinued.

Forwards the following to all Commissioners, except Leiah, for information and guidance :—

Copy of a letter No. 647, dated 13th March 1855, from Financial Commissioner Punjab, to Commissioner Leiah Division.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 27 of the 27th ultimo, and request you will have a stop put to the practice of issuing proclamations for claimants to succeed to the office of a deceased Lambardar.

2nd.—This practice is unusual, and I not only agree with you in thinking, that no particular advantage can result from it, but deem it objectionable, as calculated to excite unnecessary litigation in connection with an office ; for the incumbency of which, as much of harmony of sentiment should be secured as possible.

CIRCULAR NO. 25.

Dated 17th March, 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(SANADS, &c.)

Sanads or other essential documents, filed by parties in support of claims, not to be returned to them until at least six months after last decision in the case.

As it has occasionally occurred that in the files of cases sent for by me in appeal, I have found copies only of sanads recorded, in lieu of the originals, even in cases in which the verification of these documents constitutes the main element in forming a decision, I have the honor to request that, in future, it may be considered an established rule,

that sanads or other essential documents, entered in evidence by parties to suits, be not returned to them until a period of at least six months shall have elapsed after the last decision in the case, whether original or in appeal, has been recorded.

CIRCULAR NO. 26.

Dated 17th March, 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.
(BUILDINGS.)
Tahsils and other public buildings in the Revenue Department to be built of pucca bricks, and not of mud.

With reference to the annexed copy of a letter No. 193, dated 10th instant, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner to the Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab, I have the honor to request that the suggestion therein made in regard to the construction of public buildings with burnt-brick, may be held to be applicable to Tahsîls and other buildings in the Revenue Department—having received instructions from the Chief Commissioner to this effect.

No. 193.

From R. Temple, Esquire, Secy. to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab, to R. Montgomery, Esq., Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab, dated 10th March 1855.

Public Works.

I have the honor to communicate the Chief Commissioner's desire that it be laid down as a rule, that Sarais, Bardâsht Khânas, Police Posts, and in fact all Public Buildings, should, invariably, be built of burnt-brick. Experience has shown that buildings of unburnt brick or mud do not answer in these provinces. Their appearance is indifferent. They require constant care and repair, and are at the same time very insecure.

CIRCULAR NO. 28.

Dated 2nd April, 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(HAIL STORMS)

Directions for ascertaining amount of damage done by hail storms.

As it is to be feared that considerable injury has recently been done by hail, in some of the Districts of the Punjab, I have the honor to request that District Officers may be enjoined to ascertain before the crops are cut, where and to what extent this has occurred.

2nd.—In the majority of instances, if not invariably, it will be found that the storm has travelled in a right line, or with but a moderate curve, and that the width of the tract traversed is not very considerable. This circumstance greatly adds to the facility of checking the accounts that may be received, as with a Parganah map before him the District Officer can have little or no difficulty, wherever the storm may have followed the above general law, in detecting any points in respect to which the return rendered to him may appear to be erroneous, and having these again tested.

3rd.—Whether any remissions may have to be made on account of these injuries or no, it will be interesting as well as instructive, on other grounds, to have a record of the several lines of hail storms, which may have occurred. And I request accordingly that an illustrative sketch may be supplied to me for each Parganah visited by this calamity, however roughly executed, and prepared either in English or Vernacular, as may be most convenient.

Additional Paragraph to Jhelum, Multân, Leiah, and Peshâwar.

4th.—Where Survey Maps of any kind may not be available, the Tahsîldârs, with the aid of their Patwârîs and Qanûngos, will doubtless be able to prepare sketches of sufficient proximate correctness for the above purpose.

CIRCULAR NO. 29.

Dated 2nd April 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(PROMOTIONS.)

Dates upon which each successive office has been vacated, and dates of nomination to be entered in record of services of any person recommended for promotion

Whenever a tabular statement, exhibiting a record of the services of any individual recommended for promotion, may be sent up to this office, I have the honor to request that the dates upon which each successive office has been vacated, may be shown, as well as the dates of nomination.

CIRCULAR NO. 30.

Dated 11th April 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(LAND COMPENSATION.)

With reference to Circular No. 10, dated 3rd ultimo, states that the order for excluding fractions applies only to Col 5 of Compensation Statement.

As the subject of my Circular No. 10, dated 3rd February last, regarding the preparation of Compensation Statements, appears to have been, in some quarters, partially misunderstood, I deem it right to explain that my intention in the instructions conveyed therein, was to confine the exclusion of fractional parts of the Rupee to column 5 of the Supplementary Statement prescribed by that Circular, the main statement being made to show fractions as heretofore.

CIRCULAR NO. 36.

Dated 25th April 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.
(LAND COMPENSATION.)
Instructions for rate of assessment to be entered in column 4 of Land Compensation Statement.

As a query has been raised in regard to the proper mode of making the entry of rates of assessment, in column 4 of the Compensation Statement for lands taken up for public purposes, I have the honor to annex, for guidance, a copy of a letter No. 1121, this day addressed by me on the subject to the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Lahore Division.

No. 1121.

From D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, to C. Raikes, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent Lahore Division, dated 25th April 1855.

Revenue.

In reply to your letter No. 106, dated 10th ultimo, I have the honor to refer you to para. 29 of the instructions of the Sudder Board of Revenue, re-printed at page 435 of the "Directions for Collectors," from which you will observe, that where cultivated land is taken up for Government purposes, the average rate upon the cultivated area of the mahâl is to be adopted as the standard of comparison, to be entered in column 4 of the Compensation Statement and the Mâlguzâri rate; or average rate upon the entire culturable area; when the land taken up is culturable but uncultivated; a rule which will necessitate a double entry in that column, when the land taken up includes both descriptions.

2nd—Where the area occupied, or a portion of it, is barren waste, it is to be gathered from the above rules, that no compensation on account of it was contemplated, and at all events

no *rate* for such land could appropriately be entered. But the instructions communicated in my Circular letter No. 43, dated 20th July 1854, allowed a considerable discretion in estimating the real value to the owners of the land occupied, and as there can be no doubt that barren land must frequently be of greater or less value, for grazing, building, or other purposes, this should be duly taken into consideration by officers when determining the amount of compensation, and stated by them when reporting it.

CIRCULAR NO. 37.

Dated 26th April 1855.

To All Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(MUSEUMS.)

Instructions for communicating with, and sending contributions to the Central Museum at Lahore.

In continuation of my Circular letter No. 15, dated 14th February last, I have the honor to state that a Sub-Committee of the Lahore Literary and Scientific Institution has been formed, to whom will be entrusted, on behalf of Government, the charge and management of the Central Museum at Lahore.

2nd.—This Sub-Committee is composed of the following members :—

PRESIDENT.

The Financial Commissioner (Ex-Officio.)

MEMBERS.

R. Simson, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Lahore.
Dr. Gordon, H. M.'s 10th Foot.

R. Egerton, Esquire, Settlement Officer of Lahore.
C. Moravia, Esquire, Assistant Civil Engineer.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

C. Moravia, Esq.

3rd.—I annex an Extract para. 3 from a letter, dated 24th current, to my address, from the Secretary to the above institution, indicating the duties which will devolve on Mr. Moravia, and request that District Officers and others, who may interest themselves in the undertaking, may be authorized in future to communicate with him direct.

4th.—The Sub-Committee, which it will be convenient for official purposes to designate "the Central Museum Committee," are prepared at once to receive and take charge of any contributions of specimens, which private individuals, or Government officials, may be prepared to send to them, and I request the favor of your having this made as generally known as possible throughout your Division.

Extract para. 3 of a letter of the 24th April, 1855, from the Secretary Lahore Literary and Scientific Institution, to the address of D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.

3rd.—It will be the province of the last named gentleman, viz. Mr. Moravia, to place himself as corresponding Member, in communication with the Managers of the several District Museums affiliated under your directions with the Central Museum, (corresponding with them through the Managing Committee) on all matters in respect of which they may be in doubt; and identifying, classifying, and generally arranging the various specimens of the products of the country, which may, from time to time, be forwarded to him. A code of Bye Laws for the more immediate management of the Museum,

is in course of preparation, which (after being approved of and adopted by the Managing Committee) I shall do myself the honor of submitting for your imprimatur. To this code it will doubtless be necessary to make additions according to the suggestions of experience.

NOTE.—The above Society has since ceased to exist, and the Lahore Central Museum has been transferred to the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, who for the present has charge of it.

D. F. McLEOD,

16th September 1858. *Financial Commissioner.*

CIRCULAR NO. 38.

Dated 28th April 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.
(TENTS)
Points out the superiority of sheds over tents wherever the use of them is likely to be continuous.

I have the honor to annex an Extract paras. 2 and 3 from a letter No. 40 of 29th ultimo, addressed by the Settlement Officer of Siâlkôt, to the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Lahore Division, pointing out the superiority in point of usefulness and economy of sheds over tents, wherever the use for these may be likely to be at all continuous.

2nd.—Mr. Prinsep's remarks apply, primarily, to the operations of the Settlement Department, and wherever Settlements may be in progress, it will be well that they be borne in mind. But they appear to me to be well deserving of the attention of District Officers likewise, who should keep them in view, for

application wherever circumstances may admit of their being applied with advantage.

Extract paras. 2 and 3 from a letter No. 40, dated 29th March 1855, from E. A. Prinsep, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Syâlkôt, to the Commissioner and Superintendent Lahore Division.

Para. 2.—You will not fail to observe that their total cost to Government has nearly amounted to the sum very properly pronounced by you to be large even for the Division. It was the knowledge of this fact that induced us of late to make as little use of tents as possible, for they can seldom be procured in the Punjab as good and serviceable articles, and even if good, they are exposed to such severe wear and tear, and trial, that in reality they seldom last more than two years. Unless also a large outlay is incurred, proper accommodation cannot be found for the numerous workshops that Settlement operations on a large scale necessitate.

3.—For these reasons then we have taken to building cheap but commodious sheds at the several Branch Offices; they cost Government about half the price of a single tent, give shelter to some 120 operatives, are calculated to last any number of years, and after the conclusion of the settlement may be disposed of by public auction at about half the prime cost. I calculate that the saving to Government will stand in the ratio of 1 to 6.

CIRCULAR NO. 39.

Dated 30th April 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.
(BUILDINGS)
Requests that a com-

The Chief Commissioner has directed, in a letter No. 355, dated 17th current, that a formal completion Report be furnished by Commissioners after inspection of all buildings or other

pletion Report be sent with every bill for the construction of a public work.

works that may have been constructed by their District Officers. This Report must state in detail whether the sanctioned plan has been adhered to, and whether the materials and workmanship are good or not.

2nd.—To give full effect to the above rule, I have to request that your Report may always accompany the Bill for the work reported on. Your District Officers should give you immediate notice of the completion of any work constructed by them. and your inspection should be thereafter made at the earliest opportunity.

CIRCULAR NO. 42.

Dated 4th May 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(VILLAGE POLICE)

States thall all arrangements in connection with the appointment and remuneration of village Police will henceforth appertain to the Judicial Department, and that as a general rule, such functionaries should not be remunerated by grants of land.

I have the honor to annex copies of the letters noted in the * margin, from which you will observe, that all arrangements in connexion with village Police, the determining the number to be entertained, the rate and mode of their remuneration, &c., will in future appertain exclusively to the Magisterial Department, and will consequently fall under the cognizance, not of this office, but of that of the Judicial Commissioner.

2nd.—The Secretary's letter contains an expression of the

* 1.—My letter to the Secretary of the Chief Commissioner, No. 111, of the 10th ultimo.
2.—His reply, No. 387, dated 2nd current.

Chief Commissioner's opinion, as opposed ordinarily to the grant of lands to this class of functionaries ; and this appears to me sufficient. It must now be considered for the future, a general rule, that they are to be otherwise provided for, and special and sufficient grounds will have to be shown, in any case, should such occur, in which the grant of land may be considered unavoidable.

3rd.—The Settlement Statement No. 6 of Directions to Settlement Officers, showing the statistics of the village Police, which has been heretofore required from Settlement Officers in vernacular, will in future be dispensed with.

No. 111.

From D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, to R. Temple, Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, dated 10th April, 1855.

REVENUE.

As land is never given in the Punjab, in so far as I am aware, for the support of village Chaukîdârs, I have the honor to suggest, for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner, that every thing connected with their remuneration, and determining their number, be entirely withdrawn from the Revenue Department, and be considered in future to appertain exclusively to the District Officers in their Magisterial capacity.

2.—The intervention of Settlement Officers, in this matter, has not, to my judgment, been attended with advantage. The arrangement at present existing, appears to me anomalous, and the Indexes of Revenue Correspondence still contain, from time to time, correspondence on this subject, which should, in my opinion, come under the eye of the Judicial Commissioner, as the only authority who can exercise a competent control over it.

No. 387.

From the Secretary Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, dated 2nd May 1855.

REVENUE DEPT.

In reply to your letter No. 111, of the 10th ultimo, I am directed to convey the Chief Commissioner's sanction to your proposal for relieving the Settlement Department of its present duties in regard to village Chaukîdârs.

2.—In reference to your remark, however, that "land is never given in the Punjab for the support of these watchmen," I am to observe that grants of land for this purpose were authorized by para. 4 of the late Board's letter, No. 1,046, of 10th June 1852, which ran thus :—"The remuneration may be in cash or grain, or in both, in cash and land, or grain and land." Under this authority it is believed that small landed grants have been, and are still being, made by the Settlement Officers in many instances.

3.—But the Chief Commissioner was never himself favorable to these grants, and will not object to their entire abolition. If then, you should issue orders interdicting the further intervention of the Settlement Officers in the affairs of the village Police, it might be well to add that no more land should be granted in future.

CIRCULAR NO. 43.

Dated 7th May, 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(PENSIONS)

Requests that when pensions are granted, no delay may occur in carrying out the necessary arrangements for securing early and due payment to recipients.

On a late occasion it was brought to notice that the payment of a Pension had been withheld for upwards of 3 years, owing to a practice that prevailed in the Division to which the pensioner belonged, of granting Descriptive Rolls from the Office of the Commissioner, and deferring to communicate the orders for the payment of the pension to the Treasury, until the grantee had attended for the purpose of having a Descriptive Roll prepared. In the case in question it was not till after several ineffectual applications had been made by the pensioner at more than one District Office, that the Government order sanctioning the pension was acted upon.

2nd.—The practice above referred to will not, I am inclined to believe, have been at all general; but delay may occasionally from other causes be allowed to occur in communicating the requisite orders for the payment of the pensions; and I have been requested by the Chief Commissioner to point out to the Officers conducting this Department, that such delays entail great individual hardship, and much trouble and correspondence which, with a little care, can be easily avoided.

3rd.—My predecessor, in his Circular No. 22 of the 25th May 1853, clearly prescribed the course which should be followed by District Officers on receipt of orders granting pensions; and if, while seeing that these instructions are attended to, Commissioners will be careful that no delay is permitted in their own Offices, all cause of complaint will be avoided.

CIRCULAR NO. 46,

Dated 11th May 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(DISMISSALS)

Directs that when an Official of the Revenue Dept. is recommended to be debarred from Govt. employ, a copy of his Descriptive Roll may be submitted to Finl. Commissioner also.

* Copy annexed.

I have the honor to request that when complying with the directions conveyed in the Chief Commissioner's Circular* letter No. 16, dated 9th current, should the Official declared debarred from future Government employ belong to the Revenue Department, you will simultaneously forward a copy of the Descriptive Roll for record in this Office.

Circular No. 16, *from R. Temple, Esq, Secy. to Chief Commr., to all Commissioners and Chief Engineer, dated 9th May,* 1855.

(GENERAL)

I have the honor, by desire of the Chief Commissioner, to request that in future cases where you or your subordinates find it necessary to dismiss a Native Officer, for misconduct, and propose that he should not again be re-admitted into the Service of Government, you will be so good as to furnish a vernacular huliyah with the English Descriptive Roll of the party, for circulation through this Office.

CIRCULAR NO. 48.

Dated 22nd May 1855.

To all Commissioners (except Mooltan.)

REVENUE.

(MAFIS)

Directions for reducing rent free lands held beyond authorised extent.

A Copy of the following is forwarded for information and guidance :—

Copy of letter No. 113, *dated* 22*nd May* 1855, *from Financial Commissioner, to Major Clement Browne, Officiating Commissioner Multán Division.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 160, of 17th current, and in reply to state that the views expressed by Mr. Monckton, in respect to the mode in which rent-free lands of unauthorized extent should be reduced, may, in my opinion, be appropriately acted upon, and are, I believe, in conformity with the practice heretofore observed.

2nd.—Where the rent-free land in the possession of an incumbent is in excess of the area sanctioned, he may, as a general rule, be allowed to select the portion which shall be withdrawn ; provided the portion retained by him form a continuous and tolerably compact plot, or Chakk, and where the collective field may not make up the precise area required, an excess, not exceeding half an acre, may be allowed if necessary.

3.—Where, however, the portion in excess has been knowingly and wrongfully appropriated by the holder, and can be identified, the above rule of course will not apply ; and if, on any other account, he may not appear to be deserving of the indulgence indicated, or the measure may, for special reasons, be inexpedient, it may be safely left to the discretion of the Settlement or District Officer (as the case may be,) to allot to him such portion of the land only of the prescribed area, as may appear to him to be most just or appropriate.

CIRCULAR NO. 49.

Dated 26th May 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(PENSIONS.)

With reference to Circular No. 7, dated 6th March 1854, states that the Honorable Court of Directors approve of orders passed in regard to pensions granted in lieu of resumed lands, not being subject to deduction afterwards, except in cases of proved over assessment.

With reference to my predecessor's Circular No. 7 of the 6th March 1854, I have the honor to annex an extract para. 22, from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 6, dated 6th March last, from which you will perceive that the rule laid down for fixing the amount of pensions to be granted in lieu of resumed lands, has the concurrence of the Hon'ble Court.

Extract para. 22, *from a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No.* 6, *dated 6th March* 1855.

"The reduction was proper under the circumstances. It was rightly laid down by the Chief Commissioner that when a pension has been granted in lieu of lands, subsequent loss of ground by diluvion, or by the appropriation of land for public purposes, forms no ground for reducing the pension, but that in case of proved over assessment, a reduction ought to be made, as the pensioner has no right to more than a real equivalent. We agree with Mr. Edmonstone, that pensions granted in lieu of land should be fixed "six or eight per cent. below the sum of the Jumma," to cover risks from seasons and expenses of collection."

The allowance of Musummat Roop Kour, reduced from Rs. 334 to Rs 278, the latter amount being the correct value under the revised assessment of the Putîdârî share resumed from her.

CIRCULAR NO. 50.

Dated 28th May 1855.

To all Deputy Commissioners.

REVENUE.
(FLAX.)

Directions for putting the short stemmed flax to remunerative use.

As the greatest part of the flax fibre, which has been raised in the several Districts of the Punjab during the harvest just closed, falls short of the minimum length deemed advisable for export (viz 2½ feet) it appears very desirable that the Zamindârs be put in the way of turning all such rejected fibre to the best account, both as it may be thus made to yield them some immediate return, and as it will tend more effectually, perhaps than any other measure that can be adopted, to impress upon them clearly the fact that the article may be rendered, by greater care, and a better system of sowing and rearing, a valuable and remunerative one.

2nd.—I accordingly forward herewith one copy in English and copies in Urdû of a few simple rules for their guidance, prepared from a memorandum supplied to me by the Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society, and request that you will have the latter distributed to the most intelligent of the Zamindârs of those portions of your District in which flax has been raised, or which are suitable for this description of produce.

Brief Instructions regarding the use of the small or short stemmed Flax Plant, which has been rejected as unsuitable to the European market.

After stripping the seed, the plant may be thrown loose into any pool of water sufficiently deep. A weight must be put on the plant to ensure complete immersion. Let it be removed after 3 days; well dried in the sun; and then either broken with a stick, or trampled by oxen; until all the wood is thoroughly broken—a good shaking will divest the fibre of the particles of wood, and leave it fit for use for cordage of all

kinds. In stations where there are Jails, the fibre might be applied to the manufacture of paper. It might also be used for the preparation of a fine kind of gunny (or Tât), and even canvas; the rope and string made from it is believed to be of very superior quality to any made from the ordinary sann of the country.

CIRCULAR NO. 51.

Dated 29th May, 1855.

To all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Settlemeat Officers, and Revenue Surveyors, also to Civil Auditor and Accountant N. W. P.

REVENUE.

(GENERAL.)

Requests that all public letters to address of Financial Commissioner may be directed to the Superintendent of the Office.

I have the honor to request that all public letters to my address may be directed to the Superintendent of my Office.

2nd.—On the covers of letters to my address intended to be demi-official, it will be as well if that word be superscribed in addition to the prescribed certificate of their being on the public service only.

CIRCULAR NO. 53.

Dated 11th June 1855.

To all Commissioners (except Jhelum).

REVENUE.

(LAND COMPENSATION.)

Directions for ensuring the entry of all sums due as remission or refund of revenue, for lands taken up for public purposes, and preventing a double payment on account thereof.

Forwards copy of the following for their information and guidance:—

From D. F. McLeod, Esq., Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, to E. Thornton Esq., Commissioner and Superintendent, Jhelum Division, dated 11th June 1855.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 103,, dated 15th ultimo, pointing out that mistakes

may be liable to occur, in connection with the columns of "refund and remissions" in the statement of compensation for lands taken up for Government purposes, in consequence of the amount sanctioned being paid in cash to the recipient—and the amount of Government jama, on account of which the refund has been sanctioned, being, nevertheless, struck off the books, at the end of the year, as a nominal balance.

2nd.—A tolerably careful examination of the Balance Statements ought to prevent the possibility of this. But as an enquiry becomes necessary in each such case of balance to be remitted, with a view to ascertain whether or not, the amount has been paid in cash to the quondam occupant of the land, the simplest and most certain method will be, to disallow the exhibition of any irrecoverable balances on account of lands thus circumstanced.

3rd.—I request therefore that it may be considered an established rule in future, that all sums thus sanctioned, as refunds or remissions of Revenue for past periods, on account of lands taken up for public purposes, shall, on receipt of the authority to that effect, be paid away, either to the former occupant of the land, if the Revenue have been already paid by him; or else to the Tahsîldâr of his Parganah, to be credited in his accounts, if it should not have been so. And that all District Officers be informed, that no balances, outstanding on account of such lands, are in future to be entered as nominal or irrecoverable unless for some very special reasons.

4th.—It appears to me obviously desirable, that the statements submitted for such lands be made to exhibit the entire amount of loss accruing to Government from their occupation; and by the above arrangement I believe that all inconvenience or error may be effectually avoided.

CIRCULAR NO. 54

Dated 13th June 1855.

To all Commissioners (except Cis-Satlaj States.)

REVENUE.

(ABKARI)

Points out that Commissioners are authorized to sanct on Abkârî leases and all remissions, compensation, &c., in connection therewith.

Forwards copy of the following for their information and guidance:—

From D. F. McLeod, Esq, Financial Commissioner for the Punjâb, to G. C. Barnes, Esq, Commissioner and Superintendent Cis-Satlaj States, dated 13th June 1855.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 143, of 5th current, and in reply to state, that you possess, I believe, without doubt, authority to grant the requisite remission in the case of the Abkârî contractor of Khanah, and in all similar ones, and hence no reference was made to this point in my Circular letter No. 11, dated 8th February last.

2nd.—Regulation XIII. of 1813, throughout, but more especially Section XIX, indicates, that the fixing of the rates of duty and amounts of lease in the Abkârî Department, shall rest with Collectors, subject to the sanction of the Board of Revenue and Board of Commissioners. Regulation VII of 1824 prescribes the same rule, Section VII Clause 4, Section VIII Clause 1, and Section IX Clause 4, more particularly indicating, that the same authorities may revoke leases, or suspend distilleries, as may be found expedient, and grant the required compensation, appeal lying from the orders of the Collector to the Boards; and seeing that in 1829 the powers and duties of those Boards were transferred to Commissioners, the general supervision of Government being at the same time entrusted in the main to the Sudder Board of Revenue, the sanctioning powers vested by these Regulations in the Boards must now be held to appertain to Commissioners.

3rd.—I apprehend therefore that it is competent to Commissioners to sanction all Abkârî leases, and all remissions and

adjustments which may be requisite in connexion with them. The practice in the Punjab does not appear to have been very uniform heretofore on this point. But in those instances in which Commissioners have themselves sanctioned leases, and granted remissions, no objections have been made, either by the Local Government or by the Accountant, and all that appears to be requisite, in fulfilment of their relation to the superior authorities, is that in the yearly returns of Abkârî Receipts and Balances, Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners explain, in the columns allotted to them, respectively, the arrangements which they have thought it proper to adopt or authorize, and their reasons for them.

CIRCULAR NO. 55.

Dated 19th June 1855.

To all Commissioners (except Peshawur and Multân.)

REVENUE.

(SALTPETRE)

Instructions for leasing out mounds or bîrs, and granting licenses for the manufacture of Saltpetre.

I have the honor to forward, for your information, a copy of a letter No. 1057, of yesterday's date. from the Secretary of the Chief Commissioner to my address, on the subject of the manufacture of Saltpetre, and should the measures therein described, appear to be applicable to any portions of your Division, I shall be prepared to address the Chief Commissioner regarding their introduction, on your reporting to me to this effect.

No. 1057.

From R. Temple, Esq., Secy. to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab, to D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, dated 18th June 1855.

GENERAL.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 174 of the 30th ultimo and its enclosures, relative to the manufacture of Saltpetre in

the Multân Division, and to inform you that the Chief Commissioner authorizes the adoption in the Multân Division of the measures recommended by Mr. Edgeworth.

2nd.—For the carrying out of these measures the following rules may be promulgated.

1st.—That the local authorities have power to lease out unoccupied mounds or "bîrs" to the highest bidder by public competition for five years certain, for the purpose of manufacturing saltpetre; the rent payable under such lease to be credited to the Nazûl Funds.

2nd.—That persons already occupying such mounds, under the sanction of the District Officer, be permitted to continue digging earth for Saltpetre, for a period of three years, to be counted from the commencement of their occupation on a payment of Rs. 2 per annum on each pan used in the manufacture; such payments also to be credited to the Nazûl Fund.

3rd.—That a licence fee of 2 Rupees per annum be taken from each pan in all Saltpetre factories wheresoever situated; the proceeds of such fees to be credited to the Salt Revenue.

4th.—If you should consider that similar rules may be advantageously adopted in any of the other Divisions, you can address a further communication to this office.

CIRCULAR NO. 56.

Dated 21st June 1855.

To all Commissioners, (except Cis and Trans-Satlaj States.)

REVENUE.

(MAFIS.)

Course of procedure to be adopted in regard to tenures of Mâfidârs who absent themselves for a length of time on pilgrimages, &c.

Forwards copies of the following for their information :—

No. 9.

From D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent Trans-Satlaj States, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esquire, Financial Commissioner, dated Camp Rurka, 18th January 1854.

With reference to your Circular letter No. 36, dated 19th September last, I have the honor to annex an Extract from a letter No. 206, dated 12th November, enquiring what course is to be pursued in regard to Mâfidârs who absent themselves for a length of time on pilgrimages.

2nd.—Some of these are doubtless at the present time absent, who may not be heard of for some time to come, and cannot be communicated with during their absence. For these, as well as indeed, prospectively, for all, some definite rules appear to be required, and with a view to securing uniformity of practice, I deem it right to refer the question for your orders rather than issue any myself.

3rd.—I think it as well to forward at the same time for your inspection, in original, the correspondence noted in the margin, showing the orders which had been heretofore issued on the subject in this Division and the imperfect manner in which they had been carried out.

1—Letter No. 834, dated 24th August 1848, by my predecessor to Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Jalandar.
2—My Circular No. 1151, dated 21st August 1851.
3—Reply of Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, No. 128, dated 30th August 1851.
4 Do. Do. Jalandar, No. 81, dated 10th September.
5 Do. Do. Hoshiarpûr, No. 157, dated 15th October.
6—My letter to Deputy Commissioner of Jalandar, No. 1325, dated 30th September 1851.

Extract Para. of a letter No. 206, dated 12th November 1853, from the Deputy Commissioner of Hûshiarpûr, to the Commissioner and Superintendent.

Provision is not made for disposing of tenures in which parties absent themselves for a lengthened period.

Mâfidârs frequently go on pilgrimage and are absent for years, leaving some agent to look after their concerns. It appears to me that some especial rule is required to provide for this contingency. It becomes impossible to obtain existence certificates, and frequently the parties die during their absence, of which no record is obtained. It might be well to rule that 2 years absence (or some given period) involve the resumption of the grant.

No. 295.

From G. F. Edmonstone Esq., Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, to D. F. McLeod, Esq., Commissioner and Superintendent Trans-Satlaj States, dated 4th Feby., 1854.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 105-9, dated the 18th ultimo, with original correspondence enclosed, and to state that, in my opinion, the lands of rent-free holders, for life, who fail to appear at the annual muster, or of whose existence at that period no proof may have been obtained, should be attached, and the proceeds held in deposit, either until it be ascertained that the Mâfidâr is living, and any person duly authorized to represent him appear, or until a period of 2 years elapse. After the expiry of two years, without plain proof that the Mâfidâr is living, the land should, I think, be resumed, and be restorable only (as pensions in abeyance for 2 years are) with the sanction of the Government.

2nd.—The utmost publicity should be given to this rule.

3rd.—I beg to return the original correspondence, which accompanied your letter.

CIRCULAR NO. 57.

Dated 21st June 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(PROMOTIONS.)

Course to be followed in respect to natives who are recommended for the post of Extra Assistant.

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a letter No. 460 of 1st current, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, pointing out the course to be followed for the future in respect to natives recommended for promotion to the grade of Extra Assistant.

2nd.—I request you will have the purport of this letter intimated to all officers on whom it may probably devolve to bring to notice the claims of deserving natives, as well as adopt such measures as may best ensure its becoming generally known amongst those classes from whom candidates for the above office are likely to arise.

3rd.—To facilitate the latter, I enclose an Urdû translation, which appears to me correctly to convey the Chief Commissioner's meaning, but from which I have excluded the latter portion of the 4th para. which applies only to the individual cases named therein.

No. 460.

From R. Temple, Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, dated 1st of June 1855.

REVENUE.

I am directed to apprise you of the course which the Chief Commissioner intends to pursue for the future in regard to the nominations to vacancies among the Native Extra Assistants, as follows. The object in view, I am to state, is to secure men of tried merit

and capacity for the Office of Extra Assistant, a post of much administrative importance.

2nd.—At present, immediately on the occurrence of a vacancy, applications from numerous candidates pour in. These applications are frequently supported by recommendations, and the Chief Commissioner is urged to make a nomination. But the effect of making a sudden or even an early nomination is that but too often the best man is not selected for recommendation to Government. The selection of men, always difficult, is more than ordinarily so, in the case of the appointments in question. The Chief Commissioner can seldom have any personal acquaintance of the candidates, and it is not easy to ascertain their real character and qualifications. Experience shews that of the Officers so selected some quite disappoint the expectations which had been formed; others, after exhibiting great promise, cease to exert themselves as soon as they have attained the coveted reward of long service; others again, when confirmed in their new position, strive for their individual convenience rather than for the good of the public service, and use every influence to avoid difficult Districts and to become settled in quiet places near home. These circumstances must tend to impair the efficiency of the service.

3rd.—Now there is much settlement work in progress in the Punjab, which also is likely to last for some years to come. This department notoriously constitutes the best possible school for the training of Officers of all grades. Owing to the paucity of Extra Assistants, who are for the most part necessarily attached to Districts, a want of native judicial officers for the Settlement has been felt, and hence the class of Superintendents has arisen. These exercise pro-tempore the powers of an Extra Assistant. The nature of the work supplies an almost certain test for distinguishing between merit, mediocrity, and demerit. Those among them, who decidedly succeed,

establish a claim to be permanently appointed Extra Assistants, and, when deputed to District work, contribute really valuable experience to the current administration. Those, on the other hand, who fail or who do not positively answer, can, without any difficulty, be discharged, either summarily, or on the completion of a specific work, or can be remanded to the post from which they had been originally taken. It occurs therefore to the Chief Commissioner, that if, as a rule, all candidates for this office of Extra Assistant are made to undergo the above ordeal, and that if selection be made from among probationers of this stamp, then the choice will be nearly sure to fall upon men of real knowledge, ability, spirit, and energy.

4th.—It is therefore to be understood that Tahsîldârs, Sarishtadârs, and others, applicants for the Office of Extra Assistants, are expected first to serve as Superintendents in the Settlement Department, and to have thoroughly approved themselves in that capacity before their application can be entertained or their claims considered. But the fact of so serving cannot be presumed to confer any right or claim whatever, either proximate or ultimate, to the reversion of an Extra Assistantship. Such a probationer may be hereafter selected, or he may not. That will depend on his merit, either absolute or relative, as regards other rival candidates. But if he serves at all, he must serve on the explicit condition that the Chief Commissioner reserves for himself the power of refusing to nominate him, if such refusal shall seem expedient. Thus a reserve of eligible men will be formed, as a vacancy occurs, the best among the several acting Superintendents will be chosen, and his name submitted to Government. The reports which you will have received from Commissioners of Divisions, and supervision which you will have exercised over the Settlement Department, will enable you to aid the Chief Commissioner in making the most fitting selection of a man worthy of being recommended to Government for the office of Extra Assistant.

For instance, a vacancy having recently occurred, the following Tahsildârs have applied or been recommended :—Jaishee Ram of the Kangra district, Naick Ram of Jullundur, Sooltan Alee of Khangurh. If these, or any of them, be considered eligible persons, let them be allowed to serve in the Settlement on the conditions prescribed. At present the Chief Commissioner does not feel warranted in submitting any of their names to Government.

5th.—Nothing that has been said in the foregoing paras. can be taken to imply that any person who chooses can be allowed to act as Superintendent, in the hope of making that office a stepping stone to an Extra Assistantship, or that the number of Superintendents is to be increased beyond the actual exigencies of the Department. The Settlement Officers will, as heretofore, under the direction of the Commissioners, carefully select their Superintendents with reference to the work to be performed.

6th.—I am to add that the instructions now conveyed refer only to *Native* Extra Assistants; the selection of European gentlemen for this post will continue to be made as heretofore.

CIRCULAR NO. 59.

Dated 23rd June 1855.

To all Commissioners (save Multân.)

REVENUE.

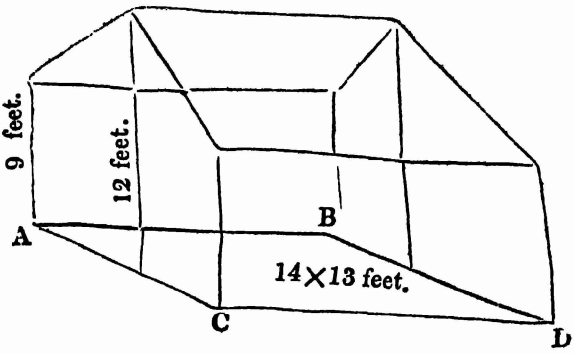
(TENTS.)

Further particulars respecting moveable huts to be used by Settlement Officers, &c., instead of tents.

Forwards Copies of the following for their information, in continuation of Circular No. 38, dated 28th April 1855:—

Copy of letter No. 60, *dated* 10*th May* 1855, *from H. Monckton, Esquire, Settlement Officer Jhung, to Major C. Browne, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent Multân Division.*

With reference to your Circular No. 159, dated 7th instant, giving cover to Circular No. 38, dated 28th ultimo, from the Financial Commissioner, I have the honor to observe that I have a moveable bungalow, the entire frame work of which is of wood, which fits into a chowkut A. B. C. D. which keeps the whole steady. The intervening spaces are filled with pardahs made of Sirkee. The entire cost is Rs. 45-13-9. On the side from which the wind blows, the pardahs can be removed and tatties substituted. The one in question was made at my private cost, as I was not aware if Government would sanction such an unusual structure. But as the comparative merits of sheds *versus* tents have been already mooted, I should be glad if you would forward this plan to the Financial Commissioner, for though capable of further development, yet it combines economy, portability and great coolness.



Copy of letter No. 76, *dated* 4*th June* 1855, *from H. Monckton, Esq., Settlement Officer, Jhung, to the Commissioner and Superintendent Multân Division.*

In reply to your letter No. 184, dated 1st instant, forwarding letter No. 1624, dated 23rd ultimo, from Financial Commis-

sioner, I have the honor to state that the roof is of a single jhamp of Sirkee on each side of the slope; it is heavy, but I have no means of ascertaining the weight, but it requires about 10 men to raise it; it is one inch thick. The bungalow has been constructed above a year, and has been used several times, but not continuously. It is put together by one of my Punkah coolies; he had first to learn the way from a carpenter. It would not be adapted for any camp marching every day, but is capitally suited for Settlement operations usually confined to one locality for a week or two at a time. I think the Sirkee would require renewal annually.

2.—In reply to the enquiries in the 4th para. of the letter from the Financial Commissioner under reply, I would observe that the entire structure can be carried in a cart drawn by 4 bullocks; it is not portable on camels, but possibly some improvements in the form of construction might obviate this defect. For this one, which is for my private use, I shall have pardahs of *Numdah* made to be put up on the two sides on which tatties are not placed, the side opposite to the tatty being left open.

3.—I think this plan of hut might be circulated for information among Settlement Officers, who would be able, when putting it in practice for their respective establishments, to improve on the suggestion. The comparative merit of a system of moveable huts would be easily tested by actual experiment in two or three instances.

No. 217.

From Major C. Browne, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent Multán Division, to D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, dated 19th June 1855.

I have the honor to reply to your letter No. 1624 of the 23rd ultimo, regarding Mr. Monckton's plan of a portable hut.

2nd.—I now forward another letter from that gentleman giving the necessary particulars.

3rd.—There is no one here, whose opinion would be of any value on such a subject, and I have had no opportunity of seeing Mr. Monckton's hut; but, from his description, I think the plan a very practicable one, and especially so in a flat country like this, and where grass and "jhao" can be had in such abundance.

4th—I think it would be easy to improve on this plan, particularly as regards the roof, which must, in one large piece, be liable to be broken up in transit; it might very easily be made in several pieces, say four, to be tied down to the frame work, and one large mat might be made to go over the whole, and roll up when requiring to be transported from one place to another.

CIRCULAR NO. 62.

Dated the 2d July 1855.

To Commissioners of Lahore, Jhelum, Multân and Leia.

REVENUE.

(RUKHS.)

Suggests that the seed of Sissoo and other valuable timber trees be sown in Government Rukhs.

Major Clarke, Deputy Commissioner of Gûjranwalla, having suggested, that the value of Government Rukhs "might be very largely enhanced, by the plantation of forest trees," under certain conditions, which he specifies. His remark has led me to entertain the impression, that, while preserved grass, and forest lands more especially, may be thus greatly improved, much good might be effected throughout Bar tracts, by introducing, amongst the spontaneous forest vegeta-

tion which covers them, the seeds of superior timber trees, more especially the Tali, or Sissû tree, which is very hardy.

2nd.—I request, therefore, that you will draw the attention to this point of all Deputy Commissioners of Districts in which Bar, or spontaneous forest exists; to sow, or even to scatter over the surface of these, at the beginning of the rains, seeds of useful and hardy trees, would be a matter of little or no difficulty; as it might be effected through villagers, wood-cutters, cowherds, shepherds and others ordinarily frequenting the Bar; and although a large proportion would doubtless fail, some might be expected to survive, and the experiment at least appears deserving of a trial.

CIRCULAR NO. 63.

Dated 2nd July 1855.

To all Commissioners (except Lahore.)

REVENUE.

(MAFIS.)

Rules regarding additions to the Rent Roll, on account of small patches of rent-free land that lapse.

Forwards copy of the following for information and guidance :—

No. 2203.

From D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, to C. Raikes, Esquire, Commissioner, Lahore Division.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 291, dated 20th ultimo, with enclosure, and sanction the adoption of the rules pro-

REVENUE.

posed by Mr. Egerton, viz., that when the jama assessed on a plot of rent-free land, which has lapsed, falls short of 1 Rupee, no addition shall be made to the Rent Roll on account of it, during the period of the current settlement.

2nd.—In like manner, where the assessment gives broken sums in excess of the Rupee, I sanction the exclusion of all such fractional portions of the Rupee, in determining the amount to be added to the Rent Roll. But this rule is to be applied only up to 5 rupees, above which amount the rule prescribed for the case of lands occupied for public purposes, is to hold good, viz., that in lieu of the broken sum, that even sum shall be substituted, to which it most nearly approximates.

CIRCULAR NO. 64.

Dated 2nd July 1855.

To all Commissioners, (except Lahore)

REVENUE-

(PENSIONS).

Directs that all applicants for pensions on account of military service under the Seikh Govt. be referred to the Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

A case having recently occurred in which an application, made by a former soldier of the Khâlsah armies for a service pension, was taken up by an Extra Assistant—I have been directed by the Chief Commissioner to issue a Circular, prohibiting Commissioners from taking up such cases in future, and I request accordingly, that you will point out to all the District Officers of your Division, that the cognizance of such matters belongs to the Military Department; that it is only in the office of the Military Secretary that the requisite data exist for disposing of such claims; and accordingly, if any such should be advanced, the applicant is at once to be referred to that office.

CIRCULAR NO. 68.

Dated 6th July 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(BILLS.)

Requests that all bills submitted to Commissioners or Financial Commissioner, be accompanied by a memo. which will be returned after dates of countersignature, and of transmission to the Civil Auditor, have been noted thereon.

The late Board of Administration, by a Circular No. 13, dated 30th September 1851, directed Commissioners to return countersigned to the transmitting Officers all bills sent to them by District or other Local Officers for countersignature, instead of forwarding them direct to the Civil Auditor.

2nd.—This course however obviously causes delay, and burdens the dawk, while it appears that the object desired may be secured by other means less liable to these objections, which apply with double force to the cases of those documents which require the countersignature of the Financial Commissioner, as well as of the Commissioner.

3rd.—With the sanction therefore of the Chief Commissioner, I request that the District, Settlement, and other Officers whose bills have to be countersigned by you, be directed to forward, with every bill which they may wish to be forwarded on direct, after countersignature, a memorandum in the annexed form, the 4th and 5th columns of which will be filled in the Commissioner's Office and returned to them.

1	2	3	4	5
Designation of Bill and period comprised in it.	Amount of Bill as rendered.	Date of transmission to Commissioner.	Amount passed by Commissioner.	On what date, and to whom forwarded by Commissioner.

4th.—When, however, the bill has to be countersigned in this Office likewise, before transmission to the Civil Auditor, the two additional columns noted in the margin, should be added, and the memorandum be forwarded by you (after filling in the 4th and 5th columns) with the bills, to this Office, from whence they will be returned, with the above additional columns filled in, to the transmitting Officer.

Amount passed by Financial Commissioner.	On what date forwarded to Civil Auditor.

CIRCULAR NO. 67.

Dated 17th July 1855.

To all Commissioners, (save Cis and Trans-Satlaj States.)

REVENUE.

(LAMBARDÂRS.)

Requests that existing arrangements in regard to Lambardârs be interfered with as little as possible. General remarks on appointment of Lambardârs.

I have the honor to annex, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter No. 591, dated 14th current, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, conveying the Chief Commissioner's sentiments on the subject of effecting changes of incumbency in the office of Lambardârs, during the progress of settlements.

2nd.—I request that in conformity with the tenor of the acompanying letters, all Settlement Officers under you may be enjoined to interfere with existing arrangements, as little as may be consistent with efficiency. Where the Lambardârs have heretofore shared their perquisites, as is frequently the

case, with other share-holders, it should no doubt be explained that this practice is in opposition to our views respecting the office, and that claims founded thereon will not be enforced or admitted by our courts. But any thing more than this should not be considered necessary; save in special cases, where either the well being of the village is in jeopardy from number or inefficiency of incumbents—or disputes between rival claimants are spontaneously brought forward, which must of course be heard, but should be ordinarily disposed of, as far as possible, in such a manner as may least unsettle existing arrangements.

3rd.—It is, however, no doubt advisable that the placing of this important office on the most satisfactory footing possible, be kept in view—and, accordingly, where this may not be the case, as matters stand—though there is nothing so urgent as to call for immediate interference—the Settlement Officer should endeavour to determine, in communication with the people, and place on record the step to be taken in future, as lapses occur, which will serve as a guide to the District Officers.

4th.—The 5th paragraph of the Secretary's letter is to be held as referring to those cases only, where a District Officer may deem the removal of a Lambardâr expedient, on account of proved incapacity or misconduct; and in all such cases, accordingly, the sanction of the Commissioner is to be considered necessary.

From R. Temple Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab, to D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, dated the 14th July 1855.

REVENUE.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 218, with its original enclosures (herewith returned) regarding the selection and appointment of Lambardârs. The subject, though important, is not one that

readily admits of specific regulation. The Chief Commissioner will merely throw out a few general suggestions; you will then be at liberty to frame your own rules (if you think any necessary), the successful working of which may, in a great measure, depend on the discretion of the Settlement Officer and his Deputies.

2nd.—At the summary settlement it is possible that some undeserving men may have crept in, and some deserving men been excluded from the Office—still, at the revised settlement, it is not necessary to open or agitate the Lambardârship in every village. The original arrangements may be retained as a matter of course without discussion; unless some cause be shewn to the contrary; such cause may be firstly, that some party comes forward finally to litigate the succession on grounds of inheritance, priority, share, or the like, or that some personal objection be brought against the present incumbent; or secondly, that the Settlement Officer deems that existing arrangements contravene some positive rule. In the former case, the ground is of a private nature; in the latter it is a public one. Now in the admission of private claims, some caution should be observed, especially if there be no public objection to the existing arrangement, or unless at the summary settlement it had expressly been declared that the arrangement would be liable to revision. If the arrangement shall have held good for several years without any exception having been taken, it should be ordinarily closed against revision. If the ground of objection be a public one, it will ordinarily be that the Settlement Officer considers some addition to, or reduction of, the existing number of Lambardârs to be necessary. There need be less hesitation in adding than in reducing. Still it does not unfrequently become necessary to reduce. In that case, if among the number there be any of questionable qualifications, or recent nomination, the Settlement Officer would select them for reduction, or the nature of the village tenures and constitution might guide him. But if the Lambardârs be equal or nearly equal, and if the tenure does not afford any guidance, then the Officer might take the suffrages of the community as to who should remain, or who should leave.

3rd.—There is doubtless much instability in the opinions of the majority among Punjab village communities. If a change or revision be necessary, the Settlement Officer should make a selection according to principles approved by his judgment; in doing so, he may consult, if he choose, the wishes of the community.

4th.—Setting aside proved incapacity or misconduct, which of course furnish grounds for dismissal, the Chief Commissioner considers that any Lambardâr who at the Settlement may have bought off opposition or secured support by any written promise to divide the emoluments, should be liable to cancelment of appointment. But verbal promises need not be noticed. A re-appointment would then be necessary, but the conduct of the dismissed Lambardâr, unless attended with some aggravation, need not preclude him from offering himself as a candidate for re-appointment.

5th.—I am to add that it may be a question whether the dismissal of a Lambardâr should not be made subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Division.

6th.—With the above general remarks the Chief Commissioner would leave the matter in your hands.

CIRCULAR NO. 70.

Dated 1st August 1855.

To all Commissioners.

I have the honor to forward for your information, a copy of my Vernacular proceeding, dated the 23rd July, in the case noted in the margin*.

REVENUE.

* Directs that the commencement of the summing up and grounds of decision be invariably indicated by a mark in the final Roobkaree of every case.

CIRCULAR NO. 74

Dated 23rd August, 1855.

To all Commissioners,

REVENUE.

(SALT DEPT.)

Alteration in form of Dâkhila for sums paid into Government Treasuries for purchase of salt.

I have the honor to annex, for your information, copy of a letter No. 15, dated 7th May, 1855, from the Collector of Salt Revenue in the Punjab, to the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Jhelum Division, suggesting an alteration in the form of Dâkhila for amounts paid into Government Treasuries, by merchants, for purchase of salt, which was prescribed by the late Board of Administration in their Circular No. 18, of 23d March 1850, and to inform you that copies of the revised form have been sent direct to the Treasuries named, to which I request you will issue the requisite instructions for bringing the form into use. A specimen of the form is enclosed.

Additional para. to Cis and Trans-Satlaj, Lahore and Multân.

2nd—No money for salt purchases has heretofore been paid into the Treasuries, but it is probable that merchants at those stations will avail themselves of the privilege, if they are made fully acquainted with it; and I request, accordingly, that you will cause proclamation to be carefully issued, informing them of the indulgence allowed to them in this matter.

No. 15.

From H. Wright, Esquire, Collector of Salt Revenue in the Punjab, to E. Thornton, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent Jhelum Division, Rawul Pindee.

For the convenience of merchants intending to purchase salt from our mines, the late Board of Administration were pleas-

ed to sanction the payment of all monies for the purchase of salt into every Treasury in the Punjab, and the mode since adopted for granting receipts for such payments into District Treasuries has been, that the merchants should receive an acknowledgment in the form of a Dâkhila signed by the officer in charge of the Treasury, and a duplicate copy forwarded to this Office by post, and on the merchant presenting himself with the original Dâkhila, it is compared with its duplicate, and any number of Rawanahs desired by the merchant aggregating the amount stated to be paid in the Dâkhila, are given to the merchant.

2nd—This arrangement has been much appreciated by the salt merchants, and they have yearly increased the payments thus made, in preference to running the risk of remitting cash to Shahpoor, to be paid into this Office, so that now large sums for the purchase of salt are monthly paid into several of the large Treasuries in the Punjab, and it is more than probable, that the privilege thus granted to salt merchants will be gradually taken advantage of to an increased extent, as they gain greater confidence in the system introduced solely for their convenience.

3rd.—Owing to the large amounts for which these Dâkhilas are now granted, and the increase of this mode of remittance which is to be expected, I am led to bring to your notice the probability which now exists of Dâkhilas being forged, which in their now simple form they are very susceptible of.

4th.—It was during your late visit to Shahpoor, and inspection of my office, that you were pleased to remark on the chances of present Dâkhilas being at any time forged, and the absence of any means of immediate detection, and I now fully perceive that a great risk is run.

5th.—The present form of Dâkhila is herewith enclosed for your inspection; it is printed on Serampore paper. All the Treasuries, with the exception of that at Peshawur, have adopted the same form—and from Peshawur merchants are in the habit of remitting Government Drafts. This latter mode is adopted by the merchants solely on account of there being a slight advantage gained by them of a discount of 4 annas per cent, and where such advantage does not exist, the merchants prefer the Dâkhilas, for which they pay nothing.

6th.—In considering the present question of a change in the present form of Dâkhilas, it occurred to me that remittances made through Government Drafts would be convenient to merchants, but I consider that there are many objections to such Drafts, and the first reason which would prevent a merchant availing himself of them is, that which now exists in all the eastern marts, of their having to pay a per centage on their remittances.

Secondly.—The inconvenience, which is now often experienced with reference to the Drafts received from Peshawur, of the merchants being ignorant how to endorse those bills.

7th.—It has often occurred that a merchant at Peshawur has obtained a Draft in his own name, which he has sent to his Agent at Pind Dadun Khan, or Meanee, without any endorsement, making it payable to his Agent or me, and the Agent has sent it to my office, by the hands of a qâsid, to procure the Rawânahs; consequently it has not been accepted, causing great delay and inconvenience.

Thirdly.—The rules to be observed in getting a fresh copy of this Draft, should it be lost, and the correspondence entailed, is another objection, which would prevent merchants

remitting their money for the purchase of salt, by means of those Drafts.

Fourthly.—Money is not only paid into Government Sadar Treasuries, where Drafts are or may be procurable, but it is also paid in at the Kachî Tahsîl in the Leia District, 100 miles from Leia, where they could not procure a Draft.

8th.—Considering these objections, I would beg to suggest that all the Treasuries where merchants have hitherto been in the habit of paying in money, and which are mentioned in the *margin, should be supplied with printed forms of receipts as per annexed form A.—printed on the same kind of paper as that of the Government Drafts, all of which might be bound in a book the same as Cheques are, and these, after being duly filled up, one copy should be given to the merchant himself, and the other sent by post to my office, as a duplicate or advice.

* Tahsîl Kachî, Zillah Leia.
Hazara.
Peshawur.
Rawul Pindî.
Jhelum.
Syalkot.
Amritsar.
Ludiana,
Jallandar.
Gûjranwala.

9th.—After these were detached from the book, and each separated along the words "Salt Receipt," a Memo. might be retained in the remaining portion of the book, of the merchant's name, amount of money paid in, and the date.

10th.—This receipt, on being presented by the merchant, his agent, or qâsid, would be compared with its duplicate, and if found correct, Rawânahs would be immediately granted.

11th.—But should the original receipt be lost in transit by post, then the party to whom it was sent would inform me of the loss by petition, which I should send off with a certificate

to the Treasury from whence it was given, and ask for a copy, as has occasionally been done.

12*th*.—The above propositions would not interfere with the existing Rules with reference to the grant of supply bills, and would not cause any alteration in those Rules, in especial consideration for the salt merchant that he may get those Bills at par at every Treasury.

13*th*.—For the Leia Kachî Tahsîl, I would substitute a vernacular translation of the above receipt, as per annexed form B.

No.

Received from _____

of _____

The _____ Co.'s Rupees _____

SALT RECEIPT.

Original

No. of 185 -5 Co's. Rs.

Received from _____

of _____

the sum of Company's Rupees _____

_____

for the purchase of Salt at the Scinde Saugur Mines.

The ——— Treasury, } ——— Commissioner.
Treasurer.

Seeah Nuvees.

No.

Received from _____

of _____

The _____ Co.'s Rupees _____

SALT RECEIPT.

Duplicate.

No. of 185 -5 Co's Rs.

Received from _____

of _____

the sum of Company's Rupees _____

_____

for the purchase of Salt at the Scinde Saugur Mines.

The ——— Treasury, } ——— Commissioner.
Treasurer.

Seeah Nuvees.

CIRCULAR NO. 78.

Dated 10*th Sept.* 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(PENSIONS.)

A yearly statement of pensions payable from each Treasury to be furnished in form given.

I have the honor to request, that you will call upon the several Officers of your Division, from whose Treasuries pensions are paid, to supply you with a return in the annexed form, of pensions payable by them—and that you will furnish me with copies, at your earliest convenience,

ABSTRACT shewing the State of Pension Roll apper-

1	2	3	4
Yearly amount of pensions payable from the Treasury as they stood at the beginning of the year.	Amount of pensions newly added, or transferred from other Treasuries.		Amount of pensions lapsed, discontinued, or transferred to other Treasuries.
	Amount for one entire year.	Amount demandable from this Treasury during the year 1854-55.	Amount for one entire year.

NOTE—To obtain the entry for column 6, that of column 2 should be added be the correct amount.

To obtain the correct amount to be entered in column 7—the amount of 3 and 5 should then be added thereto; which will give the sum required.

N. B.—For revisions in the above form

taining to the Treasury of *for the year* 1854-55.

5	6	7	8
Amount of pensions lapsed, discontinued, or transferred to other Treasuries.	Yearly Amount of pensions payable for the Treasury as they stood at the close of the Official year.	Entire amount of pensions payable for the whole official year 1854-55.	REMARKS.
Amount demandable from this Treasury during the year 1855-56.			

to that of column 1, and that of column 4 subtracted from it, the balance will column 4 should be deducted from that of column 1.—and the entries of columns

see Circular No. 17, dated 25th April, 1856.

CIRCULAR NO. 81.

Dated 21st September 1855.

REVENUE.

(TENTS)

Directs that repairs to tents be made if possible in the Punjab.

Forwards the following to all Commissioners for information and guidance :—

Extract from a letter No. 1621, dated 1st September 1855, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.

At the same time, however, I am to point out, with reference to these repairs having been made at Futtehgurh, that such renovations should be made, if possible, in the Punjab. The outer flies of the Chief Commissioner's Office tents were renewed in excellent style at Lahore, and the work could probably be done at Rawulpindî also. By such means independently of saving carriage charges, encouragement will be afforded to the workmen of the Punjab, which is of course desirable whenever it can be managed without detriment.

CIRCULAR NO. 82.

Dated 24th September 1855.

To all Commissioners, except Cis-Satlaj States.)

REVENUE.

(APPOINTMENTS)

Instructions in regard to recommenda-

In continuation of my Circular No. 64, dated 25th October 1854,* inviting recommendations for Superintendentships of Settlements, and other superior offices in the Revenue Department, I have the honor to enclose for your further

* NOTE.—As the above Circular merely called for a return, without prescribing or authorizing its future submission, it has not been printed in the present volume, while this circular is included, as it is intended for future guidance.

D. F McLEOD,

Financial Commissioner.

Non of persons for the appointment of Superintendent of Settlement.

guidance, a copy of a letter No. 3211, dated 24th current, addressed by me on this subject, to the Commissioner and Superintendent Cis-Satlaj States.

No. 3211.

From D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, to G. C. Barnes, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent Cis-Satlaj States, dated 24th September 1855.

REVENUE (SETTLEMENTS)

As it has occurred that since the receipt of your letters No. 369, dated 3rd November 1854, and No. 19, dated 27th January last, two individuals have been brought forward, possessing apparently very superior qualifications for the office of Superintendent of Settlement, who had previously held situations as Sarishtadars or Saddar Amla in the Districts, or Settlements of your Division, but were not named therein, I am led to apprehend, that either my Circular No. 64, dated 25th October 1854, has been understood in too restricted a sense, or that avoidance of all express enquiry, which was enjoined by the terms of it, is incompatible with the full attainment of the object in view; and I am desirous, therefore, of modifying and extending the requisition therein conveyed.

2nd.—The continuance of Settlement operations, which is likely to be protracted, and the necessity which frequently devolves on the head of this Office, to recommend or nominate suitable persons for conducting the duties connected with them, when Extra Assistants are not available, render it exceedingly desirable, that the claims of all really meritorious individuals, employed in our several Districts, who possess the qualifications required, be communicated to me, and the position of the Financial Commissioner, as referee for all the Divisions, leads District Officers likewise, not unfrequently, to apply to him for recommendations for filling up Sarishtadarships and Tah-

sildarships, when no suitable persons are available within their own cognizance.

3rd.—I request, therefore, that you will intimate to all the District and Settlement Officers within your Division, that I shall be glad to learn from them through you, with the addition of your own remarks, either now, or at any future time, the names and qualifications of any individuals employed under them, whom they consider deserving of promotion, and likely to do justice to such of the above offices, as they may recommend them for.

4th.—The subjoined will be a convenient form in which these recommendations may be made, and I trust that no officer will withhold from a really deserving subordinate, such advantage as may be expected to result to him, from thus recording his claims at fitting periods, but at the same time every care should be taken to confine the recommendations to those, who are likely to prove really worthy.

5th.—Printed forms can be procured from the *Lahore Chronicle Press*, if desired.

Name of Individual with Parentage and place of residence.	Recital of several offices successively held.			Explanatory remarks where necessary on each office.	General remarks.
	Name and locality of office.	Date of nomination.	Date of transfer, resignation or removal.		

NOTE.—The remarks in the last column should state the office or offices for which th candidate is considered qualified by the District or Settlement Officer, with his reasons, and any remarks the Commissioner may wish to offer should be entered in an additional column.

CIRCULAR NO. 83.

Dated 26th September 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(FORMS)

Requests that District and Settlement Officers, in having periodical forms printed, will, except in special cases, leave out name of District and other entries, which render the form useless for other Districts.

As I observe that some District Officers and Settlement Officers are in the habit, when procuring printed forms, even of statements prescribed for general use, of ordering the addition of the name of district or office, or other entries, which render the form available for that one office only, I beg to call your attention to this point, with a view to your ascertaining whether this practice exists in your Division.

2nd.—Where the number of copies of the statement required by one office is small, this practice, if followed, must very seriously enhance the cost of printing, and I request accordingly that it may be entirely prohibited in all such cases.

3rd—Where the number of forms used is very large, it is of less importance, and may be allowed where any material saving is effected thereby, without enhancement of the cost of printing. But the cases must be comparatively few, in which the addition of these supplementary entries in the office employing the form can cause any material increase of labour, such as in the case of settlement village forms and such like—where the same form is used by thousands at a time.

4th.—The practice, therefore, should be allowed only in such exceptional cases, and I request accordingly, that instructions may be issued to all Officers under you, who are authorized to indent for forms—that whenever they may wish thus to procure any form adapted for the exclusive use of their own

office, they are, in the first instance, to procure your express sanction for doing so.

CIRCULAR NO. 84.

Dated 26th September, 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(RENT ROLL.)

Instructions regarding the mutations of the Rent Roll consequent upon the transfer of villages from one district to another, and the mode of carrying the collections from such villages to account.

I have the honor to request, that in future, when a village may be transferred from one district to another, either owing to a change in the course of a stream, or from other cause, every care may be taken that it is not entered on the Rent Roll of one district, until it has been ascertained, that it has been excluded from that of the other.

2nd.—And when it happens that the collections, or any part of them, are made in that district, which has not included the village in its Rent Roll, the amount is not to be carried to credit, but remitted by transfer to that district which has so included it; otherwise the latter will have to exhibit it as a balance, and the former as a credit to "Profit and Loss," an arrangement which prejudices the accounts of both districts.

CIRCULAR NO. 86.

Dated 12th October 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(PATWARIS.)

Correspondence relative to the employment of Patwârîs on village measurements, &c.

With a view of ascertaining, as far as possible, how far satisfaction has hitherto been afforded by the working of the system, by which Patwârîs are largely employed on village measurements, and other settlement duties, I referred, for information on the subject, to the Commissioner and Superintendent of Lahore, that being the Division in which the new system in question has been longest and most largely employed, and in which settlements, effected according to that system, have either been completed, or are drawing to a close.

The correspondence noted in the margin has now passed on this subject, and I have the honor herewith to forward printed copies for distribution in your Division, that they may both serve, in future, as a guide to Settlement Officers themselves, and point out to all District Officers, the important duty which devolves upon them, of training their Patwârîs, where this task has not, as yet, been performed, and of keeping up and perfecting whatever training they may have already received, where the case is otherwise.

1.—My letter to the Commissioner and Superintendent Lahore Division, No. 1725, dated 30th May 1855.
2.—Letter from Settlement Officer of Gûjranwalla to the same, No 51, dated 12th June 1855.
3 —Letter from Settlement Officer of Lahore to the same, No. 37, dated 26th idem.
4.—Letter from Settlement Officer of Sealkote, No. 100, dated 17th July 1855.
5.—Reply to Commissioner and Superintendent of Lahore to my address No. 362, dated 26th idem.
6.—My reply to Commissioner No. 3480 of this date.

No. 1725

From D. F. McLeod, Esq., Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, to C. Raikes, Esq., Commissioner and Superintendent Lahore Division, dated 30th May 1855.

REVENUE.

Miscellaneous.

As I have been given to understand, in some quarters, that the measurements of Patwârîs, in the first instance, have been very generally found untrustworthy, and more or less fallacious, and it is very desirable, that the real state of the case be fully ascertained and put on record, with a view to remedies being devised, as far as possible, for any defects, which may be discovered, I have the honor to request, that you will call upon the Settlement Officers employed under you, to report, as early as possible, the results of their experience.

2.—And should they, or any of them, have found that serious defects exist in their training, or mode of employment, as at present carried out, I shall be glad to receive from them any suggestions, which may have occurred to them, by which matters may be put on a better footing, and the proceedings of the Patwârîs, as village surveyors, placed under more effective control.

No. 51.

From J. H. Morris, Esq., Settlement Officer, Gûjranwalla, to Charles Raikes, Esq., Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division, dated 12th June 1855.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 280, with its enclosure, No. 1725, from the Financial Commissioner to your address, calling for a report on the general character and trustworthiness of the measurements, and other operations carried on by Patwârîs in this department.

2.—In reply, I have the honor now to lay before you what are, in my opinion, first, the advantages, and secondly, the drawbacks, attaching to the employment of Patwârîs, in preference to regular Amîns.

3.—First, the advantages.

1*st*.—Fewer disputes :—It being notorious that the Amîn instigated and fomented quarrels, with the double object of obtaining bribes and lengthening operations.

2*nd*.—Less bribery and corruption—the Patwârî having more at stake and more to lose in case of detection than an almost entire stranger like the Amîn, and the people being less inclined to give largely to one of themselves, who, they know, can do very little for them, than to a foreigner, who, they fancy, may do a great deal.

3*rd*.—Better acquaintance of the people with the nature of the settlement operations, the Patwârî being more ready to explain, and the people more willing to enquire and learn from him than from an Amîn.

4*th*.—A clearer insight into the local customs, and peculiar tenures of each separate village, derived from the prior knowledge and past experience of the Patwârî.

5*th*.—The far superior training thus afforded to the Patwârîs themselves ; a very important consideration when we remember that on these will hereafter devolve the carrying out correction and preservation of the Settlement Records.

4.—We will now glance at, secondly, the drawbacks:—

1*st*.—The inaccuracy of the measurements—an undoubted fact, which may be clearly traced to the absence of prior train-

ing and instruction for the Patwârîs; for almost invariably the measurement has followed so soon after the introduction of the regular settlement, that sufficient time has not been allowed for the efficient training of the agents about to be employed. The remedy I would recommend is, that Patwârîs be employed in summary measurements, and taught surveying, field mapping, and the general nature of the Settlement Records, at least a twelvemonth before the regular settlement operations commence; and I will venture to predict, that in the Jhelum Division, where this has, in a measure, been carried out, the measurements will be found far more trustworthy than elsewhere. In my own district, the measurements of parganahs Shadarah, Gûjranwalla, and Ramnagar, those first commenced on, before the Patwârîs had thoroughly learnt their work, can bear no comparison with those of parganahs Hâfizâbâd and Shekûpûrah, which were entered on last, and not till the training of the Patwârîs had been successfully effected.

2nd.—The general unpopularity of the settlement with Patwârîs naturally leading to apathy and absence of all interest in the work. This arises from the low rate of pay they receive, and also from there being little or no prospect of future promotion open to them. An Amîn receives, at least, from fifteen to twenty rupees a month, a Patwârî not more than eight or ten rupees; the former can rise to almost any situation, whilst the prospect of the latter is not very cheering; and he naturally thinks, that if he does just sufficient to prevent his dismissal, he is no worse off than if he slaved day and night. I have done my best to remedy this by awarding to the really hard-working and efficient Patwârîs extra pay out of the contingent, and also by holding out hopes to all such, of their obtaining the office of Qanûngo at the close of the settlement, when the new arrangements for appointing an extra Qanûngo to each Tahsîl will come into force.

3rd.—The fact of many of the Patwârîs being acquainted with the Hindî character only, so that a translation of each

paper becomes necessary ; this naturally leads to great inaccuracy, and involve much waste of time. I have attempted to remedy this by ordering that every Hindî Patwârî must bring a Persian writer with him, whose duty it is to translate and attest each paper on the spot when in the course of preparation.

5.—As regards the results arising from the inaccuracy of the Patwârîs' measurements, my experience goes to prove that the general area, and more important information, is, for the most part, correct ; and that the failure is in the more minute details, such as the shape of the fields, their position, description of soils, &c. ; consequently that this inaccuracy does not so much affect the general assessment, as the "Khewat" and minute distribution of the Government revenue.

6*th*.—To ensure accuracy, each Patwârî, in all practicable cases, measures his own villages ; and when this is not possible he "partals" them. Again, every Patwârî's work is tested by the Moharrir, after him by the Munserim ; and lastly, by the Peshkâr, or Saddar Munserim.

7*th*.—In all doubtful cases remeasurement takes place ; a course which, I regret to say, has been rendered very frequently imperative in the parganahs of Shâdarah and Gûjranwalla, by the general inaccuracy of the original measurements, and also from the many alterations consequent on the long period which has intervened between the original measurement, and the preparation of the remaining settlement records.

No. 37.

From R E. Egerton, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Lahore, to C. Raikes, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division, dated 26th June 1855.

In reply to your letter No. 280, dated 5th current, forwarding copy of the Financial Commissioner's letter No. 1725,

dated 30th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you, that the measurements, made by the Patwârîs in parganahs Lahore, Kassûr and Chûniyân, have proved inaccurate in many instances.

2*nd*.—In parganah Lahore, 84, out of 231 villages, and in parganah Kassûr, 131, out of 365 villages, have to be remeasured. In parganah Chûniyân many villages will probably have to be remeasured; but as the khasrah and shajrah comparison and revision are now in progress, I am at present unable to state the exact number in which remeasurement will be required.

3*rd*.—I think the causes, which have led to so many of the measurements proving inaccurate, are :—

1.—Unskilfulness of Patwârîs.

2.—Imperfect supervision of Patwârîs during measurement.

3.—Absence of a strict and searching partal, immediately the measurement of any village is completed.

4.—The Patwârîs were unskilful, because they were not taught, practically, for a sufficient length of time, before they began to make khasrahs and shajrahs for record. The measurements were hurried on to keep pace with the Revenue Surveyor.

5*th*.—The cost of a proper establishment was the reason for reducing the numbers and pay of the Supervising Officers as much as possible. I do not, however, think that a large establishment was necessary if the Patwârîs had been skilful, and if their work had been rigorously partalled when completed; but, as neither of these conditions existed, the superintending establishment ought to have been larger.

6.—I consider a partâl of every number of the khasrah and shajrah, made on the spot by the Patwârî of the village, and a Moharrir, to be the only trustworthy test of the accuracy of those records.

7.—The khasrah and shajrahs may be made by any of the Patwârîs of the parganah in the first instance; but the Patwârî, in whose circle the village lies, should conduct the partal, and be made responsible for any errors, which he may leave uncorrected.

8.—I consider that the Patwârîs' measurement would prove as good as Amîns' if this precaution, which is always taken when measurements are conducted by Amîns, were practised with Patwârîs also. The delay caused by it is amply compensated by the confidence in the accuracy of the measurements, which is thereby gained.

No. 100.

From E. A. Prinsep, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Syâlkôt, to Charles Raikes, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore, dated 17th July, 1855.

In reply to your docket, No. 280, dated 5th ultimo, I have the honor to place upon record my experience in the matter of the fundamental defects and difficulties, very properly enquired into by the Financial Commissioner in his No. 1725, dated 30th May, which undoubtedly obstruct the best exertions of the Settlement Department from giving good and reliable results.

2.—In the course of my remarks I will endeavour to point out what appears to me to be the weak points of the system, now in force, and by what remedial measures the existing tendency to evil may be diminished, if not prevented.

3.—The chief obstacles, creative of error and evil, may be classified under these four headings :—

First.—Ignorance and apathy of the agricultural public.

Second.—Indifference and imperfect instruction of the Patwârî agency.

Third.—Want of a better class of men as supervisors—a want only to be adjusted by the payment of reasonable remuneration, and by the certainty of promotion.

Fourth.—Neglect of general checks and precautions, calculated to prevent error in each stage of operation.

4.—The first of these has been the source of much trouble and inconvenience to us in the Syâlkôt district. In fact, at one time it quite paralysed our operations; villages were measured three and four times; tenures were wrongly stated; holdings were skilfully concealed; disputes were smothered; false entries were knowingly assented to, and separate properties were clubbed up under one entry in the silly hope that four out of five brothers might escape the ordeal of attendance.

5.—One village persisted in declaring their fields to contain areas twelve times larger than probability, and the fallacy was only detected by a local attestation on the fourth occasion, and then only when we had enlisted the co-operation of a cunning old "Durwaee," who lived in the village.

6.—Another village presented sham names for the ownership of properties, which, after attestation on their returning to their homes, they retained by their real names.

7.—At this present moment we have been obliged to send two tents to two large and troublesome villages simply with a view to awe the people into a proper desire for rectitude.

8.—All this passive resistance is attributable, in my opinion, not so much to bad intentions, as to the state of apathy and general unbelief of khewat advantages: at the commencement of khewats, I found so many records turn out faulty on attestation, owing chiefly to this growing evil, that I was induced to call a public meeting of the village representatives to meet me. I then explained, in open Court, the purport of the meeting. A printed Circular, explaining how our difficulties arose, and how they might be prevented with the commonest exertion on their part, was read aloud and distributed; and I found not only that the manœuvre had a far more imposing effect than any number of proclamations—but that it was attended with really beneficial results.

9.—Then there are the Patwârîs—a good selection of men is not always made: Hindî-writers should be discarded. Their education should be carefully conducted; a bona-fide *practical* instruction, and not an ephemeral committal of the "Hidayat" to the memory; good teachers, who have the faculty and patience to teach, should alone be selected for this task, and three months is the minimum period to be allowed for their instruction.

10.—They then should be taken to their own circles, and be taught to complete an entire record from the measurements down to the preparation and comprehension of the uses of the "*Khewat*" and "*Wajib-al-arz.*" Then should come the nomination. All who pass through this ordeal with credit, and really understand the intricacies of the system, and the way to prepare every paper, should be kept in their circles, and the inefficient should make way for such as really can conduct these duties.

11.—When once the Patwârîs have been passed and appointed, they *should never be changed, nor, indeed, employed any where but in their own circles.* It is of the first importance to get the limits of these circles finally fixed, as early as possible, before the measurement, and if this is not practicable, certainly before the khewats. If the agency and the jurisdictions are to be constantly changed, the personal guarantees, by which I mean local knowledge and individual responsibility, cannot be secured, and without such guarantees it is only a farce to expect sound results.

12.—Having got these guarantees, proceed to make up the settlement circuits, and this is done by clubbing up Patwârîs in pairs, in such a way that their respective circles will be near each other, and the two qualifications of Mapper and Registrar be most efficiently combined : never disturb these associations when once made, and then the Patwârîs will understand their joint-responsibility ; for it will be to their manifest interest to conduct to completion the records of their villages, with expedition and with a wholesome dread of inaccuracy. All indifference will be laid aside in their common desire to get an early emancipation from the Settlement Office.

13.—The third evil is very easily provided for. It is a recognised complaint in the settlements of the Punjab, that the services of the best men are not secured, and why? because experienced men, as supervisors, are only to be found in numbers anywhere on the other side of the Satlaj. Hold out sufficient emoluments, and shew them what prospects they have to look forward to, and you will draw experience and ability even into remote parts of the province.

14.—There should be one rate of pay for the different grades, and the Ahlkâr, who is the lowest on the scale, should never get less than 20 Rs. in the field; every Officer, receiving

less than 40 Rs. per mensem, *should be entitled to an additional 5 Rs. after every year of approved service*, and, in special cases, even 10 Rs. should be allowed during the field-work: the Ahlkârs should never have more than two circuits to look after, and, during khewats, one circuit will be as much as any one Moharrir can attend to. They should be changed about as little as possible.

15.—And now we come to the last, and by far the most essential point. It is not enough to awaken the attention of the people to secure a well-appointed machinery, or to give good pay to first-rate supervisors; but the centre and basis of all system is a ruling head adapted for the departmental business of settlement. It is for this head-piece to strengthen his arrangements by a series of checks and precautions, which should be intelligible to all parties interested.

16—It is needless for me here to enlarge upon these checks—their name is legion, but the following may be looked upon as the most approved and fundamental axioms of the day:—

1*st.*—Issue a proclamation in every village, declaring that every landholder of any class, whether owner or tenant, must be present at the measurement of his fields.

2*nd.*– Never proceed to measure until a properly-attested pedigree table and statement of tenures, showing all the tarafs, pattîs, joint-holdings and severalties, transfers and mortgages, and the occupancy of properties, belonging to minors and absentees, have been made over to the measuring Patwârî, and been prepared in his presence.

3*rd.*—Pass stringent orders prohibitive of clubbing up as a *common-holding under one number* fields belongiug to *separate*

and divided properties. The pedigree table being with the Patwârî, he has no excuse for confusing a holding.

4*th.*—Always check the dimensions of conterminous fields in the register at the measurement of every field, and let the mapper mark them in pencil on the map as a test for succeeding measurements.

5*th.*—Always measure Banjar strips, or offsets to fields, (technically described as "Chaupras") *separately*, and discontinue recording such anomalies under the number of the field to which they adjoin, as prescribed in clause 10 of the Patwârî's Hidayat. For this reason, that the tenures incidental to either, are generally quite distinct, the one being an exclusive property in, the other the common property of, the village, and one number cannot come in two places in the Field Abstract, or Khuteonee. (*N. B.*—Alter the clause in the Hidayat, and follow axiom in clause 3rd.)

6*th.*—Let every shareholder and tenant attend on the spot under strict penalties, and challenge the measurements as they proceed.

7*th.*—Be wise and make up the rough field abstract (commonly called "*Chitta Khuteonees,*") *out of door simultaneously with the measurements,* and abandon all in-door manufactures.

8*th.*— Give to each landholder, of any denomination whatever, an extract from the Field Abstract, and field by field let the entries, after being challenged, be then and there entered in the presence of the party, whose self-interest will be awakened in the cause of accuracy.

9*th.*—Tell them to keep these extracts until the attestation of the Supervising and Judicial Officers shall take place, when

each man shall present his paper and represent his approval, or objection, to it.

10*th.*—Never hurry measurements, nor fix any limit to monthly returns of work, or you will get large results and little accuracy.

11*th.*—Enjoin the Patwârîs during the process of measurements, to teach the sharpest villager to recognize the position of fields in the map, that so there may be a practical medium between the villagers and the Officers, who come subsequently to attest the records. In parganah Duska every third estate has a man who can do this.

12*th.*—Take care deceitful owners are prevented from putting their names down as cultivators of fields really in the possession of hereditary tenants. In lightly-assessed villages, this trick is of daily occurrence.

13*th.*—Never attest khewats in-doors.

17.—If these instructions are attended to, one final attestation on the spot, when the records up to the khewats are prepared, will be all sufficient for the great work before us, viz. of giving in really serviceable records, which shall stand the test of public opinion now, and fiscal utility hereafter.

No. 362 OF 1855.

From Charles Raikes, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division, to D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, dated 26th July, 1855.

REVENUE.

I have the honor, in reply to your letter, No. 1725, of the 30th May last, to forward in original the replies* of the Settlement Officers to your queries respecting measurements by Patwârîs.

* Letter No. 37, dated 26th June, 1855, from Settlement Officer, Lahore, to my address.
No. 100, dated 17th July, from Settlement Officer, Syâlkôt, to do.
No. 51, dated 12th June, from Settlement Officer, Gûjranwalla.

2.—In forwarding these letters, I would briefly state my own opinion thus :—

3.—The people generally, that is to say the agricultural classes, are so little aware of the advantages, or importance to them, of a complete record, and so jealous of the attempt to make this record, that they do not enter willingly into the plans and views of the Settlement Officers.

4.—Thus the attempt to secure absolute accuracy of statement and delineation, whether as to the natural, or social features of each village, or each community, is a perpetual struggle.

5.—But this is the case more or less with settlement operations in every part of India. It is not possible to secure a perfect record, and even a tolerably accurate register of rights and liabilities, and a fairly correct map of fields, and other material objects are only to be attained at the expense of much money, time, and labor.

6.—In a highly-claborate settlement in the North Western Provinces, I have myself witnessed hundreds of names of proprietors, or cultivators put down by the Amîns with *additamenta* of every vile word of abuse, which the jargon of the country afforded.

7.—If such extraordinary license was found to exist under some of Mr. R. M. Bird's expert Deputy Collectors, it is easy to conceive that our half-trained Patwârîs here, who were expected to turn out work at a rapid rate, made blunders and misstatements in numerous cases, and that such blunders were often overlooked by the Native Superintendents. The Settlement Officers, young, energetic and honest workers, have over

and over again detected these errors, and ordered remeasurements.

8.—I feel convinced that the work done by Patwârîs is, on the whole, though less neat, more honest than that supplied by Amîns, who are here to-day and gone to-morrow.

9.—The only remedy to the errors of Patwârîs is a more complete, and consequently a more expensive, superintendence.

10.—I hope that the work, now being turned out of the Settlement Offices, and that hitherto elaborated in the Amritsar and Gûrdâspûr districts, is, on the whole, good and trustworthy.

11.—And, lastly, I am decidedly of opinion, that it is cheaper for the Government, and better for the people, that the settlement operations should not be delayed by a straining after a degree of accuracy, which is not, under the circumstances of the country, attainable.

12.—I would, above all things, instruct and bring on the Patwârî, so as to enable the District Officer, with his aid, to repair all lapses, and gradually to fill up all deficiencies in the *growing* work of the settlement. This work, as you know, goes on after the settlement is nominally complete, and to this end our labors, however imperfect, are steadily directed.

No. 3,480.

From D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Finanical Commissioner for the Punjab, to Charles Raikes, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.

REVENUE.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 362, dated 26th July, and enclosures from the Settlement Officers of your Divi-

sion—Messrs. Prinsep, Morris, and Egerton, on the subject of the employment of Patwârîs in making measurements, and other duties connected with settlements, pointing out the advantages and the difficulties, which have hitherto attended it.

2nd.—I have to thank you and them, for the information and the remarks supplied, which, I believe, to be quite just as regards the best means of employing the Patwârîs, at the present time, as well as training them for the future, and they will be of much value, both as a guide to Officers, at present engaged in settlements, and as tending to impress upon Officers, located in those districts, into which the regular settlement and survey have not yet been introduced, the great importance of having their Patwârîs efficiently trained, in anticipation of the period when they will have to effect the measurement of their villages for the purposes of settlement.

3rd.—Mr. Edward Prinsep's observations, in particular, are of a very practical and useful character. It may be that some of his suggestions cannot be appropriately adopted under all circumstances; but they are all well deserving of consideration, and show how much of zealous care and attention he has devoted to this very important matter.

4th.—I trust you will earnestly enforce on all your District Officers the views indicated in the 12th para. of your letter. The working of the settlements, when effected, rests with them. The maintaining of their records, in an effective and complete state, correcting all defects which may, from time to time, become apparent, as well as training the people themselves to appreciate their importance and value, are amongst the most important of the duties which devolve upon them, and too great pains cannot be taken by you to see that this is fully apprehended and acted upon by all.

5th—It is very necessary, too, that the training, which the Patwârîs have undergone under the Settlement Officers, be kept up and progressively improved under the District Officers. Their acquirements in this respect should be tested from time to time. The Qânûngos should be held responsible for seeing that this is done, and that all new nominees are similarly instructed; and it may be a question, whether any man should, in future, be appointed to the Office of Patwârî, until he shall have passed an examination in village surveying and mapping.

CIRCULAR NO. 87.

Dated 15*th October* 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(LAND COMPENSATION.)

Detailed instructions for the preparation of statement of compensation, and remission or refund of revenue, for land taken up for public purposes.

As it appears from some of the returns received, of compensation on account of lands taken up for public purposes, that the instructions issued for the preparation of these returns, have in some instances been but very imperfectly understood, whether from the instructions themselves not having been sufficiently explicit, or from sufficient pains not having been taken to act up to them, it is now needless to enquire. I have had an exemplar statement drawn out, in which the columns have been filled in with assumed numbers, together with a supplementary statement, as heretofore prescribed, similarly filled in—and a memorandum explanatory of these forms, comprising all the remarks

which appear to me to be requisite, to explain how each column is to be filled in.

2nd.—These documents have been prepared, so as to elucidate the object and application of each of the rules, which have heretofore been issued in successive Circulars. They appear to me to comprise every necessary point, and should suffice to enable District Officers and their establishments, with a very moderate amount of care and attention, to understand the proper mode of preparing the returns—and as very great inconvenience has been heretofore experienced, from the unsatisfactory mode in which they have been occasionally submitted, I would request of you particularly to enjoin upon your Deputy Commissioners, the necessity of scrutinizing them, in future, with care, and satisfying themselves of their correctness, before submitting them to your Office, where they should again undergo careful scrutiny, under your own orders.

3rd.—As, however, the statements are probably, in the first instance, prepared for the most part by the Vernacular Establishments, or at all events, may be so with advantage—Vernacular versions* have likewise been prepared, of all the three documents above alluded to—in order that the object in view may be correctly apprehended by the Vernacular Establishments, as well as by the English Clerks—thus affording less excuse for errors, should errors still occur—as well as less likelihood of their being committed. Both English and Vernacular versions have been printed, and copies of each are herewith forwarded for circulation.

4th.—Blank Copies of the detailed Statement and Supplement have likewise been printed at the Lahore Chronicle Press, and are available in both languages, to be supplied on

* NOTE.—These will be found in the Vernacular edition of these Circulars.

indent. The former, or detailed form, it will be observed, contains two additional columns, in excess of the form heretofore in use—so that the latter will be superseded by it—and should the single sheet of printed form not suffice on any occasion for the return to be supplied, one or more additional sheets, ruled to correspond with it, should be stitched inside in such a manner as to have the printed headings available alike for all.

5th—Of the Vernacular impressions, the whole have been printed on country paper; of the English, one-half upon Foolscap, the other half upon Country or Serampoor paper—and they should accordingly be indented for in those proportions.

Memorandum explanatory of the entries to made in the statement of compensation and refunds, on account of lands permanantly taken up for public purposes.

Columns 1 *to* 5—Call for no especial remark.

Column 6—Is the product of the entry in column 4, multiplied by the entry in column 5, and should be invariably filled up [with *red ink* when the jama assigned is not that produced by average settlement rates.]

Column 7—Is to be filled at discretion, and is not susceptible of check. Where, however, there is any great variation from the jama assignable, according to average settlement rates, the reason for such variation should be stated.

Columns 8 *to* 11.—Column 10 is the difference between columns 4 and 8. Column 11 is the difference between columns 6 or 7 and 9.

Columns 12 *and* 13.—The former (12) is intended to shew the number of harvests from that in which the land was occupied, up to the last one, inclusive, of which the Rent Roll has been supplied to the Accountant. The latter (13), to shew the amount due for this entire period. In this exemplar, where the period in column 12 is assumed to be a single *kharîf* harvest, (vide villages 1 and 2,) something less than a moiety of the year's jama, (column 11,) is assigned to it. Where the *rabbî* harvest is assumed, (village 9,) something in excess of a moiety is assigned, with reference to the fact, that the rabbî qists are usually in excess of the kharîf. Where an entire year is assumed, (villages 4 and 5,) the entries in column 11 and 13 are identical. Where an entire year and one harvest are assumed, (village 8,) the entry in column 13 is one and a half times the amount in column 11. [Here the kharîf and rabbî qists are supposed to be equal.] Where two years are assumed, (villages 6 and 7,) the entry in column 13 is twice the amount entered in column 11.

Column 14—Calls for no remark.

Column 15 *to* 17.—The last 17 can only be filled when the land taken up is held free for life (villages 1, 3 and 8.) It is the product of column 11, multiplied by the entry in column 16. Where more than one Mâfidâr, or Jâgîrdâr, of different ages claim, and the possession is joint, (village 1,) purchase should be calculated at age of the youngest. If the share of each Mâfidâr or Jâgîrdâr be distinct, separate calculation should be made (village 8.)

Column 18—Can only be filled when the land taken up is held rent-free in perpetuity, or for term of settlement, or for more than one life. The entry will then be 15 times column 11, (villages 2, 5, 7, and 9.)

Column 19—The amount in this column will constantly be one and a half times the amount in column 11.

Column 20—Is the total of columns 13, 14, 17, 18 and 19.

Column 21—In this the date, &c., of authorities should always be stated, and where the entries in column 6 are superseded by those in column 7, the cause should be briefly stated.

DETAILED Statement of sums due to Zamindars, Jagirdars and Mâfidârs, on account of refunds

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Villages.	Rent free, or Khalisah.	Area of the land taken in Acres	Average rate of the settlement of the Mehal per acre.	Jama of one year calculated at average settlement rates.	Jama of one year calculated with reference to the character & circumstances of the land occupied.	Deduct on account of site of the old roads or lands given up. Quantity of land in acre.	Deduct on account of site of the old roads or lands given up. Jama of one year.	Balance after deduction. Total Area.	Balance after deduction. Jama of one year.
Sarujh, ..	Khalisah, ...	1 1 35	1 10 8	*2 7 2	3 0 2	.. ..	.. .. ..	1 1 35	3 6 2
	Life Mafi, ..	3 2 0		5 13 4	.. ..	1 2 ..	2 8 ..	2	3 5 4
Ruinpur ,...	Khalisah, ...	6 2 0	1 12 ..	11 6 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	6 2 ..	11 6 ..
	Perpetual Mafi, ..	... 3 0		1 5 0	... .	... .	.. ..	... 3 ..	1 5 ..
Phagwara, ...	Khalisah, ...	2 1 0	1 3 10	2 12 7	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	2 1 ..	2 12 7
	Life Mafi, ..	... 0 16		0 2 0	.. .. ..	... .	.. ..	 16	0 2 0
Rattanpur.	Khalisah, ...	4 3 0	0 15 3	* 4 8 5	2 3 1	.. ..	.. ..	4 3 ..	2 3 1
Sagiyan, ...	Mafi, for 2 lives, ..	2 1 29	1 1 9	2 11 2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	2 1 29	2 11 2
Lalochak, ...	Khalisah, ...	1 2 29	1 0 7	1 11 11	.. ..	.. 1 15	.. 5 8	1 1 14	1 6 3
Shankarghar,	Khalsiah, ...	1 0 31	0 15 2	1 2 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	... .	1 .. 31	1 2 1
	Perpetual Mafi, ..	... 0 21		.. 2 9	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	 21	0 2 ...
Partabpur,	Life Mafi, ...	.. 2 22	1 5 2	*0 14 2	2 10 3	.. ..	... .	.. 2 22	2 10 3
		.. 3 5		*1 1 4	3 4 0	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 3 5	3 4 ..
Dinpur, ..	Khalisah, ...	4 1 3	1 5 2	5 10 5	.. .. ..	2	2 10 4	2 1 3	3 0 1
	Mafi for term of Settlement, ...	.. 1 24		.. 8 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	... .	... 1 24	0 8 6
	Total,.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	... .	.. .. ..	38 14 6
								Total Rental of Khalisah land	24 14 3
								Ditto of rent free land	14 0 3

Revenue Department,

Press No. 97.

* These should be in red ink.

of Revenue, and Compensation for lands permanently taken up for the construction of———in Zila

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Period for which refund is claimed.	Amount of refund due for the foregoing period.	Add value of grain, trees, houses, wells, &c.	Compensation for Loss of Revenue to Jagirdars or Mafidars holding for Life calculated at Life Annuity rates. Age of Jagirdar or Mafidar.	Number of years purchase.	Value.	Compensation for loss of revenue to Jagirdars or Mafidars holding in perpetuity, or for term of settlement, or for more than one life, at 15 years' purchase of Jama.	Compensation for loss of proprietary profits at 15 years' purchase of 10 per cent on Jama.	Total amount due to individuals.	Remarks.
Kharif Sambat 1911,	1 4 8 3	.. ...	...	..	.. ....	.. .. ..	4 8 3	8 12 11	For Grand Trunk Road Secy. C. Commr's. No.
	1 5 6 ..	.. ..	48 33 27	11½	38 5 4	... .	5	44 10 10	2321, dated 29th November 1853.
Ditto,	4 12 3 ..	.. ..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	17 3 ..	21 15 3	Additional land taken in Cantonment4. Government No. 2,506, dated 3 October 1853.
	... 7 5 8	.. ..	..	...	.. .. ..	19 11 ..	1 15 6	30 1 11	
None,	.. 0	.. ...	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	4 2 10	4 2 10	arai and Bardasht Khana
	... 0	.. ..	55	8	1	.. ..	.. 3 ..	1 3 ..	Commrs' No. 204, date 15th October 1853.
Sambat 1911,	2 3 1 ...	.. ..	..	..	.. ..	.. .. ..	3 4 7	5 7 8	Encamping Ground. Commissioner's No 10, dated 3rd Jan. 1853, the land occupied is poor and unremunerative.
Ditto,	2 11 2 29	.. ...	..	...	.. .. ..	40 7 6	4 .. 9	67 3 5	Jail Garden. Judicial Commr's. No 32, dated 16th Feb. 1853.
Sambat, 1910 and 1911,	2 12 6 ...	.. ..	...	..	... .	.. .. ..	2 1 4	4 13 10	Road to Depy. Commr's Kachary, Dy. Commr's Parwanah, 12th Mar. 1852
Ditto,	2 4 2 ..	.. ...	..	..	.. .. ..	. .. ..	1 11 2	3 15 4	Tahsil and Thanah Commr's. letter; No. 8 dated 26th Feb. 1852.
	... 4	.. ...	..	...	.. ..	1 14 ..	... 3 ..	2 5 ..	
Kharif 1910 and Sambat 1911,	3 15 4 1 4 ..	52	9		23 12 3	.. ..	3 15 4	32 14 11	Road from Partabpur to Ramiya. Commr's. No 193, dated 5th Aug., 1852
	4 14	.. ..	41	10	32 8 ..	.. ..	4 14 ...	42 4 ..	The land adjoins the village and was highly cultivated.
Rabbi,	2	.. ..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	4 8 2	6 8 2	Parade ground, Eur. Infantry, Govt. letter. No 356, dated 8th Feb. 1853
Sambat, 1911,	.. 5 8 ...	.. ..	...	..	.. ..	7 15 6	.. 12 9	9 1 11	
	29 3 9 32 4 0				95 9 7	70	58 7 8	285 9 0	

Deputy Commissioner.

STATEMENT of proposed reduction of Rent Roll on account of lands permanently occupied for the construction of _____ in the District of _____

1	2	3	4	5			6			7
No. in compensation statement.	Name of Parganah.	Number of Village in Alphabetical List.	Name of Village.	Yearly rental of land appropriated and consequent reduction required in assessment of Village. As shown in Column 11.			As now proposed in even Numbers.			Remarks.
1	Rangiyan, ..	390	Sarûjh, ...	3	0	2	3	0	0	From Sumbut, 1912, to end of Settlement.
2	Ditto, ..	374	Raînpûr, ..	11	6	0	11	0	0	
3	Ditto, ..	301	Phagwâra, ..	2	12	7	3	0	0	
4	Ditto, ..	307	Rattanpûr,	2	3	1	2	0	0	
6	Lâlochak, ...	225	Lalochak, ..	1	6	3	1	0	0	
7	Shankarghar,	375	Shankarghar,	1	2	1	1	0	0	
9	Ditto, ..	185	Dînpûr, ...	3	0	1	3	0	0	
	Total, ..			24	14	3	24	0	0	

Deputy Commissioner.

Revenue Department.
Press No. 99.

***CIRCULAR NO. 89.**

Dated 15*th October* 1855.

To all Commissioners (except Trans-Satlej States.)

REVENUE (JUDICIAL)

Requests that, Revenue cases excluded from cognizance of Civil Courts by the 1st Section of the Civil Code, be tried by the Revenue or Collectorate Courts, &c.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for the information and guidance of yourself, and all your District Officers, copies of the correspondence of which a list is subjoined, prescribing that all Revenue cases, excluded from the cognizance of the Civil Courts, by the several clauses of the 1st Section of the Civil Code, are in future to be tried by the Revenue or Collectorate Courts alone, whatever may be the length of time which has elapsed previous to the date of their institution, provided they fall within the statute of limitation. But where the date of cause of action in any case is more than a year prior to that on which the claim is preferred, it is to be treated by those Courts as a regular, and not as a summary suit.

LIST OF CORRESPONDENCE.

1.—Extract para. 4 and 5 of my letter No. 294, dated 23d August, to the address of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

2.—Letter of the Secretary to the address of the Judicial Commissioner, No. 770, dated 15th ultimo.

3.—Judicial Commissioner's reply No. 333, dated 24th idem.

* *Note.*—Circular No, 15, dated 11th April 1856, is in continuation of this

4.—Letter of the Secretary to my address No. 832, dated 2nd current.

5.—My letter to the Commissioner and Superintendent Trans Satlaj Division, No. 3512, of this date.

Extract paras. 4 and 5 of a letter No. 294, dated 23rd August 1855, from the Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, to the Secretary Chief Commissioner for the Punjab.

PARA 4.—Be this, however, as it may, it appears to me to be undeniable that under our Revenue system, as pointed out by Major Lake, suits connected with rent, replevin, &c, accruing within the year, have prior claim to speedy adjudication, and although on a reference from his predecessor I expressed an opinion, that no change in the rules prescribed is at present necessary, yet, as the admission of older suits on equally favorable terms must tend pro tanto to clog the summary file, I would to some extent modify that opinion.

5.—I accordingly recommend, as suggested by Major Lake, that the file of these last be kept apart and disposed of before all others, the fees demandable on them being continued on the low scale at present established, and that on all Revenue cases, of which the cause of action exceeds one year, fees be levied at the rates fixed for regular suits. The file of these suits being kept distinct from those which are to be more summarily disposed of.

Copy of letter No. 770 from R. Temple, Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to R. Montgomery, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab, dated 15th September, 1855.

REVENUE.

As you are aware, it was prescribed by Clause 7, Section 1 of the Punjab Civil Code, that suits may *not* be brought " for any matter cognizable in summary suits, such as rent, or perquisites of land, arrears due from a co-partner to the Lambardâr, illegal ejectment of

tenant, or illegal attachment of his property by landlord," that is to say, the Judicial jurisdiction as between landlord and tenant, was transferred from the Civil to the Revenue Court. It was at the time discussed, whether *all* questions relating to landed property should not be referred to the Revenue Courts, but on consideration, it was determined to restrict the exception to matters between landlord and tenant.

2.—In reference hereto, I am now directed to forward copy of a communication from the Financial Commissioner, with its enclosure from the officiating Commissioner of the Trans-Satlaj States. The question referred is a fiscal, rather than a judicial one, as it embodies a recommendation that in the event of the entire jurisdiction, as between landlord and tenant, being transferred to the Revenue courts, as proposed in the Code, those suits arising within one year be treated by the summary process, and those arising beyond one year, by the regular process. On this point the Chief Commissioner can give orders in the Revenue Department. But before doing so, he desires to ascertain whether you have any objection to the provisions of Clause 7, of Section 1, and so much of other clauses of the same Section as relate to Revenue matters, being formally given effect to.

No. 338.

From R. Montgomery, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab, to R. Temple, Esquire, Secretary to Chief Commissioner, dated 24th September 1855.

JUDICIAL. (CIVIL.)

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 770, dated 15th instant, forwarding copy of a letter from the Financial Commissioner, with enclosure, having reference to suits between landlord and tenant.

2nd.—I think Major Lake's proposition a very proper one, that suits for rent beyond one year, should be taxed

with the stamp duties of regular suits, and be tried by the Revenue Courts. With the exception of the ultimate appeal, the machinery for trying these suits, whether in the Judicial or Revenue Court, is at present the same. But in the course of time changes may take place, and different views may be held, and I consider it better that the Revenue suits should be kept distinct and separate.

No. 832.

From R. Temple, Esquire, Secretary to Chief Commissioner, to D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner, dated 2nd October 1855.

REVENUE.

In reference to your letter No. 294 of the 23rd August last, and its enclosure from the Officiating Commissioner Trans-Satlaj States, regarding the trial of causes arising between landlord and tenant, I am directed to transmit copies of my letter on this subject to the Judicial Commissioner, and of his reply, and with reference thereto, to request that effect may be given to the 1st Section of the Punjab Civil Code on this subject, and that as regards procedure, the summary process may be maintaind where the cause of action may have arisen within one year, and that for other cases of this class (*i. e.* where cause of action is more than one year old) the ordinary method for Civil suits may be adopted.

No. 3512.

To Major Lake, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent Trans-Satlaj States, dated 15th October 1855.

REVENUE.

In continuation of my docket No. 2873, dated 23rd August, I have the honor to annex a copy of a letter No. 832, dated 2nd current, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, with its annexures, acceding to the proposition urged by you, *viz.* that Revenue

cases, in which the cause of action arose more than one year previous to the date of institution, though tried by the Revenue authorities, shall be charged with stamps of the full value and otherwise treated according to the rules of procedure, prescribed for the disposal of Civil suits.

2nd.—Though the Secretary's letter designates the cases as between landlord and tenant, yet it is clearly laid down, that the present instructions are intended to apply to all Revenue cases, which are excluded from the congnizance of Civil Courts, by the several clauses of the 1st Section of the Civil Code, and the Clauses relating to such cases are those from 5 to 11 inclusive, and 13.

CIRCULAR NO. 91.

Dated 17th October 1855.

To all Commissioners (except Lahore and Cis-Satlaj.)

REVENUE.

(PENSIONS)

Instructions for keeping up Pension Registers and forms of the same.

With reference to the Circulars of the late Board of Administration, No. 69, of the 13th December 1850, and No. 12, of the 23rd February 1852, I have the honor to forward copies of the instructions which were issued on the subject of maintaining Pension Registers, by the late Commissioner and Superintendent of the Cis-Satlaj States, and which appear to me to be well adapted for securing the object in view. The form of a Register for charitable pensions, which was subsequently prescribed, is also forwarded, and if the Registers of the Districts of your Division have not been already completed, or if, having been completed, their revision be not likely to occasion much trouble, I beg that the forms herewith sent may be adopted in their preparation.

2nd.—Your District Officers have been supplied with lists of those pensioners residing within their jurisdictions who receive their pensions from the Lahore Pension Pay Office. These should be incorporated in the Registers, with a note opposite to each name, indicating that the pension is payable at Lahore.

CIRCULAR No. 2602.

From G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Commissioner and Superintendent Cis-Satlaj States, to the District Officers Cis-Satlaj States, Camp Ferozepûr, 31st December 1850.

The Board of Administration having informed me, that the rules on the subject of pensions embodied in a Resolution by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P., dated 6th, and published in the *Agra Government Gazette* of the 12th ultimo, are to have effect in the territories under their administration, I have to request that you will consider them in force from and after the 1st January 1851, and apply them in future to all cases falling within the scope of them.

2nd.—The 2nd paragraph of the Resolution calls for no remark.

3rd.—You will lose no time in drawing out the three Registers of life pensions prescribed by the 3rd paragraph in the forms annexed, by which the Pensioners in *each* Register will be classified according to the Tahsîldârîs, within the jurisdiction of which they may reside, and an extract from the General Registers so prepared, forwarded to each Tahsîldâr will furnish him with sufficient information regarding all pensioners with whom he will have any concern. You will make the Tahsîldârs understand that they will be held responsible for the due execution of the orders contained in the 4th para. of the Resolution.

4th.—The Registers kept at the Saddar office will be in the English language, counterparts being, if you find them in practice necessary, drawn out in the Vernacular, and entrusted to some particular Officer, (the Treasury Moharrir perhaps) on your establishment.

5th.—I beg, however, to call your particular attention to Appendix XXX. of "Directions to Collectors," and to remind you that the file book of counterpart certificates thereby prescribed is not to be dispensed with, and that with the exception noted in the Lieutenant Governor's Resolution, no other portion of the rules embodied in the Appendix is to be considered superseded.

6th.—The Descriptive Rolls will, of course, call for occasional revision, with reference to the changes in personal appearance which the lapse of time will occasion, and such changes as are made in the Descriptive Rolls of each pensioner, counterparts of which are filed, I presume in your office, should be communicated to the Tahsildârs for their information.

Financial Department, the 6th November, 1850.

No. 1271.

Resolution by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor North Western Provinces, dated November 6th, 1850.

READ a Report by the Civil Auditor dated September 18th, 1850, on the Pension list in the North Western Provinces.

1st.—This Report gives occasion for apprehension that much fraud is still practised with regard to Life Pensions, and that increased precautions are necessary to ensure payment

to the right person, and correct information regarding lapses. The Lieutenant Governor, therefore, calls the attention of all Revenue Officers to this subject, and enjoins on them the observance of the following course,

2nd.—No pension shall be payable in arrear for a period exceeding six months, without the sanction of the Sudder Board of Revenue, obtained on special Report through the Commissioner, certifying the existence of the pensioner, and satisfactorily explaining the cause of absence. If a pension be not claimed for two years, after it has become payable, the name of the pensioner shall be struck off the list, and shall not be restored to it, without the sanction of the Government, obtained on full Report through the Commissioner and Sudder Board of Revenue. Arrears due to the estate of deceased pensioners, for periods not exceeding six months, may be paid on the authority of the Commissioners; for periods exceeding six months, but not exceeding two years, on the authority of the Sudder Board of Revenue, but for periods exceeding two years, only under the express orders of the Government. All lapses of pensions, either by the demise of the pensioners, or under the operation of this rule, must be reported to the Civil Auditor. This rule supersedes the provisions in paragraph 7 of the Abstract of Rules printed in Appendix XXX. of Directions for Collectors.

3rd.—As soon as may be practicable after publication of this Resolution, Collectors will proceed to draw out three lists of all life pensions, payable from their Treasury.

I.—Superannuation pensions given under the Pension Rules for Uncovenanted Servants.

II.—Revenue Pensions either given for Maafees resumed or under any other clause of Regulation XXIV. 1803, than Section II.

III.—Political Pensions.

4th.—The pensioners should further be arranged according to the Parganahs in which they reside, and a list furnished to each Tahsîldâr of the persons resident within his jurisdiction, with such particulars as may enable him to ascertain the identity of each pensioner. The Tahsîldâr should then be required to ascertain and report the existence or demise of every pensioner in his jurisdiction on the 1st January of every year. If he is unable to assure himself in this respect, he should specially report the circumstances, so far as he can ascertain them, and the strictest inquiry should then be made.

5th.—Commissioners of Revenue, when visiting a district, will examine the pension lists and see that these rules are observed.

REGISTER No. 1 of Superannuation Pensions given under the

1	2	3	4	5		6	7
Number.	Tehseeldaree	Name of pensioner with name of father.	Former employment held by pensioner in the Government service.	Place of residence.		Age of pensioner at date of grant of pension.	Identification of pensioner's person.
				Parganah	Village.		

REGISTER No. II of Pensions

1	2	3	4		5	6	7
Number.	Tehsildaree.	Name of Pensioner with name of father.	Place of residence		Age of pensioner at date of grant of pension.	Identification of pensioner's person	Name of Mouza and extent of land resumed.
			Parganah.	Village.			

REGISTER No. III.

1	2	3	4		5	6
Number.	Tehsildaree	Name of pensioner with name of father.	Place of residence.		Age of pensioner at date of grant of pension.	Identification of pensioner's person.
			Parganah.	Village.		

REGISTER No IV.—

1	2	3	4		5	6
Number.	Tehseeldaree.	Name of pensioner with name of father.	Place of residence.		Age of pensioner at date of grant of pension.	Identification of pensioner's person.
			Parganah.	Village.		

Pension Rules, dated 4th January, 1830, for Uncovenanted Servants.

8		9	10	11	12
Amount of pension sanctioned.		Date of Government sanction.	Payable half yearly or monthly.	Date of pensioner's decease.	REMARKS.
Per month.	Per annum				

granted to ousted Mâfidârs.

8		9	10	11	12
Amount of pension sanctioned.		Date of Government sanction.	Half yearly or monthly.	Date of pensioner's decease.	REMARKS.
Per month,	Per annum.				

—Political Pensions.

7		8	9	10	11
Amount of pension sanctioned.		Date of Government sanction.	Payable half-yearly or monthly.	Date of pensioner's decease.	REMARKS.
Per Month	Per annum				

Charitable Pensions

7		8	9	10	11	12
Amount of pension sanctioned.		Date of government sanction.	Object for which the pension has been granted.	Payable half yearly or monthly	Date of pensioner's decease.	REMARKS.
Per month	Per annum					

CIRCULAR NO. 92.

Dated 17th October 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(METEOROLOGICAL REGISTERS.)

Requests that the submission of a separate meteorological Register for July may be discontinued.

Adverting to the orders of the late Board of Administration, requiring the submission of monthly Meteorological Registers for July, August, and September of each year, it seems to me unnecessary to submit a separate Register for July; for as the first quarter of the fiscal year ends with July, the results for that month can be exhibited quite as promptly in the Quarterly Register. I beg therefore that the submission of a separate Register for July may be discontinued. This change will, of course, render it all the more incumbent on you to submit your Quarterly Register with punctuality.

CIRCULAR NO. 94.

Dated 18th October 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(TENTS.)

Requests that when any new tents are purchased or prepared they may be reported on by a Committee of Civil Officers.

The originally inferior quality of tents provided for the public service having, on a recent occasion, been advanced as a reason for their rapid deterioration, the Chief Commissioner has directed that, in future, whenever new articles are purchased or prepared, they shall be examined and reported on by a Committee of Civil Officers, to be convened for the purpose, and defective articles rejected at once.

2nd.—You will be pleased, accordingly, to direct a Committee to be convened for the purpose of reporting on all tents that may be purchased or prepared; and you will be good enough to cause an abstract of the Committee's report to be noted in the Annual Return of the District Officers.

CIRCULAR NO. 97.

Dated 5th November, 1855.

To all Commissioners (except Lahore.)

REVENUE.

(LAND.)

Correspondence relating to grant of land rent-free and in perpetuity, for planting groves on frequented road sides.

Under the provisions of the Circular issued by the late Board of Administration, No. 15, dated 1st March 1852, plots of uncultivated ground, of sufficient extent to employ one pair of bullocks in watering trees, might be granted rent-free, so long as they were planted, to those who would undertake to sink a well and plant a grove. These provisions have been modified in a recent instance, wherein the applicant, considering that more than one pair of bullocks are necessary to work a well for any practical purpose, asked for more liberal terms.

2nd.—I annex, for your information, copies of letters as per margin,* in the case above referred to, and beg that you will direct the attention of your Deputy Commissioners to the views now laid down by the Chief Commissioner.

* No. 616, dated 22d August 1855, from Secretary to Chief Commissioner to Secretary to Government of India.
No. 3296, dated 11th September 1855, from Secretary to Government in reply.

3rd.—It is not unlikely that applications for land on the present conditions will be numerous, and in this case it is sug-

gested that they be submitted either quarterly, or half-yearly, or, at all events, in batches, so that attention may not be distracted by isolated cases.

4th.—It is to be clearly understood, however, that these instructions refer solely to wells and groves by the side of frequented highways, at spots where they will be of essential service to the community, and in the terms proposed, the facility or difficulty of sinking a well, and of rearing trees, in the particular locality under consideration, should always be kept in view.

No. 616.

From R. Temple, Esq., Secy. to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secy. to Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 22nd August, 1855.

REVENUE.

I am directed to submit copy of a letter from the Financial Commissioner, recommending the grant, rent-free, of some 10 acres of ground hitherto uncultivated, to Azîm Khân, Police Jemadâr, for twenty years, on the condition of his planting a grove of 2 acres and digging a well near a highway, and one-half (*i. e.* 5 acres) in perpetuity, so long as the grove and well be kept up. Under existing rules, the Chief Commissioner is competent to sanction the grant for 20 years, but the perpetuity portion of the grant requires the sanction of Government, which the Chief Commissioner, accordingly, solicits.

2nd—The Chief Commissioner believes it to be very desirable that such individuals as Azîm Khân should be encouraged by grants of this nature. It is better to encourage individual enterprise than to plant trees by the direct agency of Government. The principle has been already sanctioned, and its operation is undoubtedly conducive to the planting of the bare roadsides of the Punjab. The Chief Commissioner would therefore recommend that he be authorized to confirm these

grants, not exceeding 20 acres, to individuals for indefinite periods or in perpetuity, conditionally on the plantation and maintenance of groves and wells on the margin of the high-roads.

No. 3296.

From J. W. Dalrymple, Esquire, Officiating Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, to John Lawrence, Esq., Chief Commr. of the Punjab, dated the 11th September 1855.

Foreign Dept.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 616, of the 22nd ultimo, submitting the recommendation of the Financial Commissioner for the grant, rent-free, of some 10 acres of ground, hitherto uncultivated, to Azîm Khân, Police Jemadar, for 20 years, on the condition of his planting a grove of 2 acres and digging a well near a highroad, and one half of this land in perpetuity, so long as the grove and well be kept up.

2nd.—In reply, I have the honor to convey to you the sanction of the President in Council to the grant in perpetuity of 5 of the 10 acres of land, which, under the existing rules, you are competent to grant to Azîm Khân for 20 years.

3rd.—With respect to the recommendation contained in the 2nd paragraph of Mr. Temple's letter, I am directed to state that the President in Council is of opinion that in all such cases when it is deemed expedient to assign lands in perpetuity, it is desirable that a reference should first be made to Government on the subject.

CIRCULAR NO. 98.

Dated 19th November 1855.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

(BARKANDAZES.)

Instructions regarding uniform, arms, accoutrements, and drill of Tahsîl Barkandâzes.

Having called for and obtained a statement of opinions and practice in all the Divisions of the Punjab, in respect to the uniform, arms, accoutrements, and drill of Tahsîl Barkandâzes, I have now the honor to issue the following remarks and instructions, for future guidance, on this subject.

2nd.—Some District Officers state, that their men are so hardly worked, and so constantly engaged in their Districts, that there is no time for them to undergo instruction in drill, while others think both drill and uniform unnecessary. These, however, are in a minority. In most Districts a uniform has been introduced ; in many the men have been efficiently armed, and are undergoing drill, which indicates that a little management and resolution are alone necessary to carry out this arrangement; and I entirely concur, that effective arms, and some knowledge of drill, are quite as necessary for our Tahsîl, as for our Police Barkandâzes.

3rd.—The complete arrangements which have already been introduced by the Judicial Commissioner, in his Department, will greatly facilitate the adoption of analogous ones, in respect to the Tahsîl Establishments, which have already in some Districts been more or less assimilated to the Police, and it will not therefore be necessary for me to offer any further lengthened observations. The following will, in future, be the equipment of the Tahsîl Barkandâzes.

1—A Chapkan of dark madder brown with narrow purple (khâkrezi) edging, of light cotton cloth for summer, and wadded for winter.

2 and 3—Turban and waistband red.

4—Paejamahs ash colored (khâki).

5—A badge cross-belt to be suspended from left shoulder, of green cloth, with black or dark blue piping.

6—A Musket.
7—A Sword.
8—A Sword cross-belt.
9—A Pouch and Belt.
} All of the same pattern as those prescribed for the Police.

4th.—The Native Officers will wear the same uniform, but will have turbans with silver cord, embroidered sword-belts, no badge-belt, and chevron on the arm, single for Duffadârs, and double for Jemadârs. In all minor details, the rules laid down for the Police should be observed.

5th.—It will be indispensable that the men be instructed in the use of the musket, that they be able to salute properly, and to face as directed. It is not to be expected, that sufficient time or opportunity will be afforded for drill, to admit of their becoming much perfected, but every available opportunity should be made use of, for instructing them in the manual and platoon, and exercising them with tolerable regularity, so as to enable them to keep up the knowledge they may acquire.

6th.—The Chaprâs worn by the Tahsîl Barkandâzes, should be 4 inches in length, by 3½ inches in breadth, with the corners taken off. The name of District and Tahsîl, with the number of the Chaprâs, is to be entered in English and Vernacular, according to the exemplar which I subjoin.

7th.—Where the Chaprâs, at present in use, bears a Vernacular inscription only, it should be at once superseded by the now ordered. But where an improved Chaprâs with inscription, partly in English, has already been adopted, it may be retained, for the present, the prescribed pattern being hereafter introduced, on the first fitting occasion.

8th.—So in like manner, where a uniform is already in use, though of a different pattern from that above enjoined, and the men have been put to expense on this account, they may be allowed still to wear them, until a renewal becomes necessary or expedient when the prescribed pattern will be substituted. But no time should be lost in assimilating the accoutrements to those of the Police.

9th.—It has been suggested, that, in addition to the foregoing, each man be provided with a haversack for carrying papers, change of clothes, &c., when out on duty, and this will, I think, be advisable, though the article will not constitute a part of the necessary uniform. It should be made of the strongest Dosûtî, Drill, or other strong cloth, of native manufacture, as lasting longest, and should be as light as may be consistent with the objects for which it is intended.

Additional para. to Lahore.

10th—As you have already been authorized by my letter No. 2519, dated 20th July last, to adopt a uniform proposed by you, which is somewhat different from that described in this letter, the reservations made in the foregoing paragraphs will apply, with especial force to the Districts of your Division, in which the arrangements there contemplated have been heretofore carried out.

Additional para. to Peshawur.

10th.—The above instructions will not apply to Kohât, where matters are on a more military footing than elsewhere. But

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in so far as the arrangements for dress, &c., in that District, can be assimilated to those of other Districts, without prejudice to the system in force, it will, no doubt, be desirable, that such assimilation should be effected.

Additional para. to Leiah.

10*th.*—In those Tahsîls of the Dera Ismâel Khân District where the "Barmar" cut down to carbine length has been introduced, these, as you consider them an equally efficient weapon with the musket, may be retained, for the present at all events. But unless their bore be uniform with that of the musket, special arrangements will be necessary, in respect to the supply of ammunition for them.

LAHORE ✦ DISTRICT
CHUNIAN TAHSIL
No. 1
نمبر ۱
تحصیل چونیاں
ضلع لاهور

CIRCULAR NO. 99.

Dated 26th November 1855.

To all Commissioners (except Jhelum.)

REVENUE.

(PLANTATIONS)

Instructions for planting portions of alluvial lands newly thrown up by rivers.

I have the honor to annex, for your information and guiddance, copies of the documents noted in the margin,* on the subject of planting portions of alluvial lands newly thrown up by rivers.

2nd.—You will perceive that the Chief Commissioner attaches great importance to this matter, and your best endeavours and those of your District Officers should be directed to the effective carrying out of the views set forth in these documents.

* 1.—No. 246, dated 15th ultimo, to my address from the Commissioner and Superintendent Jhelum.
2.—My letter to the Secretary of the Chief Commissioner, No. 390, dated 31st idem.
3.—The Secretary's reply No. 931, dated 7th current.

3rd.—After ascertaining that land newly thrown up is well calculated for the purpose, and may reasonably be expected to be permanent, the Deputy Commissioner should have marked off such portions, as with reference to the requirements of the locality, and other considerations he may deem it expedient to have planted with timber trees, proceeding at once to have the project carried out. In such localities, but little of watering will probably be requisite, and in most cases local means will probably be found available for meeting the cost of planting and tending the young trees, which should be but trifling.

4th.—Where the extent of land thrown up is very large, as compared with the area of the village adjoining to which it would ordinarily appertain; the right of the village to the possession of the whole may well admit of question. Every case,

in which land is thus taken up, will of course be reported to the Commissioner, and in submitting his report, the Deputy Commissioner should state whether any and what compensation should be given to the proprietors of the adjoining village detailing the grounds for his opinion.

Copy of letter No. 246, dated 15th October 1855, from Edward Thornlon, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent Jhelum Division, to D. F. McLeod, Esquire, Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.

REVENUE.

I have the honor to reply to your letter No. 3118, dated 17th of September last.

2nd.—You are aware that the dearth of trees in the Punjab has been noticed by the Government; and that we have been desired to remedy this evil to the best of our power.

3rd.—There is no spot where trees can be produced with such certainty, and will thrive so well as the alluvial tract on the rivers.

4th—At the same time there is no land which can be appropriated by Government for this purpose, with so little inconvenience to the people as these tracts, when they are first thrown up by the river.

5th.—The village, in front of which a new tract has been created by the recession of the river, could have little previous expectation of such a benefit, and could not form an estimate as to the extent of area that would be gained. If then, on such occasions, the Government appropriate a large portion of the new land (say one-half) the village is still a gainer by the other half, and the disappointment felt at the appropriation must be very much less than would be experienced were old land, the hereditary property of the villagers, to be appropriated for our plantations.

6th.—I therefore think that it should be a rule for Government to take a large part of new alluvion, and convert it into forest.

7th.—This is my general view, and the particular case about which you enquire is one which enabled me to put it in practice.

8th.—A large tract called Bela Golâbghar had originally been thrown up by the Chenâb, and under the above said denomination had been taken by Government as a "Public Rukh." It has been leased to sundry farmers, and they had partially cultivated it, and derived the rest of their profits from its spontaneous products.

9th.—Since we got the country there had been several disputes about this Rukh, both among the farmers and also on the part of the adjacent villages.

10th.—Mr. Prinsep, as Settlement Officer, has now contented the villages on its margin, by giving each of them a bit, and he proposed to bestow half the remainder as a present on certain of the farmers. The remainder was to be a Sissû plantation.

11th.—I acceded to his proposals in all other respects, but instead of one-third, I reserved for Government one-half.

No. 390.

From D. F. McLeod, Esq., Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, to R. Temple, Esq., Secy. to Chief Commissioner, dated 31st October 1855.

REVENUE.

I have the honor to annex, for submission to the Chief Commissioner, a copy of a letter No. 246, dated 15th current, from the Commissioner and Superintendent of Jhelum.

2.—The plan proposed by Mr. Thornton, and indeed carried out by him, for extending plantations of useful timber trees, by appropriating to this purpose, portions of alluvial lands newly thrown up by the rivers, appears to me an excellent one, where these lands afford a prospect of being tolerably permanent; and if approved by the Chief Commissioner, I purpose circulating it for general guidance, as far as circumstances may permit.

No. 931.

From R. Temple, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to D. F. McLeod, Esq., Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, dated 7th November 1855.

REVENUE.

In reply to your letter No. 390, of the 31st ultimo, proposing to circulate a suggestion by the Commissioner of Jhelum to the effect, that a portion of the alluvial lands newly thrown up by the action of the rivers be appropriated for tree plantations, I am directed to state that the Chief Commissioner highly approves of this scheme, which appears calculated to promote an important object, namely, the production of a vast number of useful trees at a trifling cost. I am therefore to request that, in circulating the suggestion, you will be good enough to draw the earnest attention of all Commissioners to this subject. The Tahsildârs of Divisions adjoining the rivers should, year by year, be instructed to watch for alluvial increments suited to this purpose. The details of the appropriation, including the compensation to the proprietors of the village with which the new land may be connected, and the sowing or planting can be arranged by the District Officer, in the usual manner.